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VOLUME XLVI. THURSDAY. DECEMBER 2, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO SYMPATHY FOR REDS.

THE GERMAN TURNERS ARE SATISFIED WITH THE VERDICT.

An Attempt by One Society to Secure a General Protest from the Turners Meets with Decided Objection and May Get the Promoters of the Scheme into Trouble—A Small Society Adopts the Protest, but the Representative Bodies Denounce the Men Who Proposed It.

The protest gotten up by the Jefferson Turnverein "Fortschritt" against the execution of the convicted Anarchists is faring badly among the various turner societies in the Chicago district. The biggest society, the Chicago Turngemeinde on the North Side, which has a membership of 600 out of a total of 2,600 in the whole district, last night almost unanimously refused to join in the protest and resolved to impeach the District Committee. The meeting was attended by about 200 members. The communication from the District Committee, which was published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, was read. It gave the form of a protest, in case it should be adopted, as follows:

The District Committee of the Chicago district hereby declares in the name of a majority of the members of the district that it considers the sentence in the so-called Anarchists' trial, given at a time of most violent excitement, as an unjust one and therefore protests against its execution. It is the opinion of the Turners of this district that the condemned men should be granted a new, impartial trial.

Turner Philip Stein moved to reject the protest. Max Stern said the protest called for more than a mere rejection. It was a question whether the ideas advocated by the Anarchists—that is, brute force—were comprehended in the plank in the platform of the North American Turnerbund, wherein everything was opposed that would hinder a development of a truly democratic government on a purely humane and popular basis. It was a question of whether they sanctioned the doings of the Anarchists. Furthermore, the District Committee had exceeded its authority by submitting to the society a matter not concerning it at all.

Julius Vahlteich said the verdict was the result of momentary passion. Besides, the protest should be adopted as a general objection to hanging. But the District Committee had put the protest in such a form as would imply that those protesting agreed with Anarchistic principles, if such could be said to exist. That was wrong. Those present did not agree with those principles—they were not Anarchists. Therefore he favored resolutions condemning Anarchistic views. But it was better that guilty men should go free than that innocent men be punished, and to his mind the proof was very weak that the capital crime had been committed by those sentenced. He would like to have the word "so-called" stricken out, because the convicted men had always, except in court, confessed that they were Anarchists. The sentence was unjust because too severe.

Philip Stein thought it was presumptuous for the meeting to criticise the proceedings in a court if they had not followed the proceedings from beginning to end. The jury were kept in close confinement during the trial, and the claim that they were influenced by public opinion was without foundation. The whole proceeding of the protest was improper because the trial was still pending, and the object was only to exert a certain pressure, which was as improper as bribery. The matter was utterly foreign to the objects of the Turnerbund, and the committee should be impeached.

Eugene Seeger said that the convicted men had shown no patriotism, no qualities characteristic of the German. A rejection of the protest did not mean that they favored hanging.

John Gley, the Chairman of the District Committee, said the committee had not declared in favor of Anarchism, as had been charged. It could be readily understood, however, that a man should sympathize with a man whose friend he had been for a long time and who had, by his side, represented the Chicago district at the National conventions of the Turnerbund.

Max Stern said it was not the proper time to abolish capital punishment when seven men were condemned, among whom there happened to be a "Turner" who had preached wholesale murder. He read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The members of the district Committee of the Chicago District have made use of their position to make public their personal views and intentions in the so-called Anarchists' trial, and have disgracefully abused their official position so as to force the Chicago Turngemeinde into the position where it is called upon to vote upon a matter which in its nature is entirely foreign to the Turngemeinde, and which is made the subject of a discussion only under compulsion; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. The Chicago Turngemeinde receives no one as a member who is not sound of mind and a citizen of the United States or has declared his intention according to law become a citizen.

2. As citizens of this country, to which as their country the members of the North American Turnerbund have been faithful at the risk of life and limb, we condemn the treacherous doings of the Anarchists from the bottom of our hearts.

3. We respect and carry out the laws of the country and State of our choice, and consider every one who incites to violent resistance against them a traitor to our principles and responsible for the consequences of his treacherous actions.

4. We consider it a crime against both the prosecution and the defense to interfere in a criminal trial of such importance by a public opinion influenced by artificial means. We are convinced that the jury in the so-called Anarchists' trial acted according to their best knowledge and their consciences—not influenced by anything but the facts in connection with the murder on the haymarket and their duty as citizens.

5. For these reasons we protest against the demand that we should protest against the execution of the sentence.

6. We protest against the unauthorized interference of the District Committee in this matter. We protest against the abuse of the official position of the members of the committee in spreading their objectionable views through the Chicago Turning district, and we demand the removal of the District Committee by a district meeting to be called immediately.

Philip Stein read the two circulars that were issued by the Anarchists May 3.

Henry Mattern and Secretary De Vide also spoke in favor of the resolutions, which were then offered as a substitute for the motion to reject the protest. The resolutions were adopted by 163 against 18 votes.

South Side Turners Also Refuse to Adopt the Resolutions.

The project to use the Turners as catspaws and induce them as a body to condemn the trial of the Anarchists and protest against the carrying out of the verdict was sat upon in the highest style of the art last night by the South Side Turngemeinde in Freiberg's Opera-House. Fearing that the meeting might be small, and the small proportion of members of Socialistic tendencies in the majority, measures were taken to insure a large attendance. In consequence about 100 members were present, President Theodore Oehne in the chair. There was little discussion, but one rabidly-Communistic speech being made, and the result was that a motion was made by the Chair, and carried almost unanimously, to the following effect: That the demand of the Fortschritt Society was uncalled for and was contrary to the constitution of the order, and that the South Side Turngemeinde as a society resolved to take steps for the calling of a meeting of delegates from this district for the purpose of impeaching the District Committee, deposing them, and electing a new committee.

One Society Indorses the Protest—One Postpones Action.

The Germania Turnverein met last night at the Germania Music-Hall, Halsted and Thirty-fourth streets. Resolutions were passed condemning the verdict in the Anarchists' case.

The Aurora Turner Society met last evening in their hall on Milwaukee avenue. The only business of public interest touched upon during the evening was a resolution offered by the Fortschritt Turner Society. A motion was carried making a special meeting necessary for discussion of the resolution. The matter threatens to split the Aurora Society. When some time ago $100 was voted for the Spies fund a number of the members left in indignation and founded a new society on Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, and it is said that any attempt to give the society an Anarchist color will lead to other desertions.

Mr. Oehne's Opinion.

Theodore Oehne, Election Commissioner and a prominent member of the South Side Turngemeinde, spoke his mind quite freely after the meeting to a TRIBUNE reporter. Said he: "The Turners have nothing to do with the Anarchists, and the false position in which we have been placed needed sharp correction. We summarily put an end tonight to the attempt to use us as a tool, and, what is more, we intend to see that those to blame are punished. Our members, for the most part, are solid, respectable business-men, many of them quite wealthy and not a few prominent and widely-known citizens. We have no sympathy as a body with the ravings of the Anarchists and do not intend that we shall seem to be in accord with them. The Turners are not a political body. The object of the society is the physical welfare of its members and their children. The South Side Turners have, as have the other societies, a school and gymnasium where 300 children and young men are regularly instructed. The District Committee therefore exceeded its rights when it endeavored to induce us to take political action. There are seventeen societies, with a membership of about 2,600, in this district, which comprises Chicago, Cook County, and part of Illinois and Indiana. It requires seven of these societies to call a meeting of the delegates of the district. I am sure there will be no difficulty in getting the support of more than enough of the societies of the district to call the convention. It will probably meet some time in January, and we propose then to put out the committee that has so exceeded its powers and elect one that knows its duties."

The Defense Fund.

The Anarchists' defense committee met at the office of Dr. Schmidt last night and talked about methods of raising money to defray the expenses of a new trial, which they seem confident will be granted by the Supreme Court. There is enough cash on hand now to pay the cost of the appeal, including lawyers' fees, and one of the committee stated that money was still coming in, and he had no doubt that all that might be required for the new trial would be forthcoming.

A Feeble Gasp.

A feeble attempt was made last night at reorganization by the group of Socialists that inhabit the district in the vicinity of the upper portion of Milwaukee avenue. Eight citizens of the Socialistic faith met at No. 63 Emma street, and after waiting patiently for a quorum signed their names in very black ink on a piece of paper and adjourned.

MINISTER M'LANE'S REPLY.

He Will Send the Petition for the Anarchists' Pardon to Gov. Oglesby.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—M. Roquet, Secretary of the Paris Municipal Council, has forwarded to United States Minister McLane the petition adopted by the Council Nov. 27 asking for his intercession with the Governor of Illinois in behalf of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. McLane has sent the following reply:

As the petition is destined for the Governor of Illinois and made with the object of sparing human life I will not refuse my assistance, if you persist in demanding it. But allow me to inform you that in the present case it is useless. You can, without disadvantage and with as much efficacy as I, address yourself directly to the Executive of Illinois, who alone has the power of granting pardons. Without raising any objection to the accomplishment of your wishes, I beg you will rest assured that capital punishment is applicable in no State of the Union to political offenses, and is prescribed only for odious crimes against public weal, such as murder and rape, committed under aggravating circumstances and with premeditation. In political matters there exists in the United States a moderation which even profound disagreements are powerless to alter. In the discussion of great political and social problems touching the welfare of workers we proceed with wide liberty, showing a spirit of fraternity and tolerance which renders violence inexcusable and always prejudicial to its authors. When the majority pronounces every one submits. If this great and salutary principle of giving expression to the will of the majority, which forms the basis of American institutions, be ignored, social order founded on liberty and fraternity collapses and society falls once more into chaos.

McLane, at Roquet's request, consented to transmit the Council's petition to Gov. Oglesby.

Knights of Labor and the Anarchists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—John Jarrett, the old and conservative labor advocate, does not indorse the action of the Chicago Knights of Labor in denouncing the courts of law as being controlled by the rich and declaring that the conviction of the Anarchists was an outrage against free speech and common justice. He said this evening:

It is all right for the Chicago Knights to ask the Supreme Court for a new trial, but it is wrong for them to denounce the courts of justice and clamor about an assault on free speech and common justice. In doing so they assume the cause of the Anarchists. I have no sympathy with the latter class of people or any of their modes. But little attention should be paid to the Chicago Knights.

Other labor leaders here expressed the same sentiments.

A UNIVERSITY FOR CHICAGO.

Pet Project of a Number of Wealthy Chicagoans.

When the trustees of the Chicago University closed the doors of that institution some months ago and gave up the struggle to lift its indebtedness it was generally believed that this movement meant the inception of another institution on the old foundations with all of the denominational features left out. Efforts have since been made in that direction, and it is quite probable that they will materialize into something tangible within a few days that will start out with assured success. Mr. C. W. Needham was the President of the trustees of the university at the time they gave up the old place. "I find a growing sentiment," said he yesterday, "that Chicago ought to have and must have such an institution of learning. If it is started under the right auspices I am certain that a dozen men, whose names I cannot give at present, stand ready to place it upon a firm financial footing at the outset. We must begin anew with a new charter and organization. From the beginning, however, I have found several things to be in the way of this movement. One of them is the general opinion among business-men that the old university property is not worth $300,000, the amount the insurance company demands. Some of those who have become interested in this movement believe in going somewhere else in the city for a location, and among other sites named is the Storey residence on Grand boulevard, at the corner of Forty-third street, which a number think would be just the thing for a university, particularly if the south half of the block was purchased and added to the property for a campus. Nothing can be hoped for from the Baptists," Mr. Needham continued. "They are not in a condition to do anything. Our only hope before was for the Eastern Baptists to subscribe $150,000 for that matter, and leave the remainder for the Chicago members of the denomination. But the truth is the East has ceased to look upon Chicago as a missionary field. We have boasted so much of our prosperity and money that the Eastern people are disposed to let Chicago take care of her own institutions."

William L. Pierce, a member of the Executive Committee, when asked about the movement said that he had been assured that a Board of Trade man stood ready to subscribe the larger part of the amount required to get back the property. It had become a pet scheme of this man to establish an institution of learning in Chicago, and he was ready and willing, as soon as the movement was properly inaugurated, to furnish the financial backing required.

Mr. John E. De Witt, the President of the Union National Life-Insurance Company of Maine, which now holds the deed of the old university property, is expected in the city at an early date, when the negotiations for the property will be opened up. An offer of $250,000 will, it is said, then be made for the property.

Indicting a Judge.

SHELDON, Ia., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The chief topic of interest here is the action of the grand jury, which has just found indictments against the present Circuit Judge, D. D. McCallum, and several Democratic editors, all charged with forgery and criminal libel upon Maj. P. R. Bailey of this place. The trouble grows out of a campaign fight. Maj. Bailey was the member of the Republican State Central Committee for his district, and McCallum was the mugwump candidate for District Judge. Bailey charged that forged and slanderous articles were circulated against him by McCallum and the Democratic editors, and he brought suit and the grand jury has indicted them. This is thought to be the first instance in the State where a Judge on the bench was indicted by a grand jury for a criminal offense.

FINE PICTURES ON VIEW.

THE CALUMET CLUB HOLDS ITS ANNUAL ART RECEPTION.

An Affair Which Seems to Be Considered More of a Success than the One of Any Previous Year—The Weather Responsible for a Falling Off in Attendance—Some of the Guests—Chat About the More Noteworthy Pictures.

The Calumet Club gave an art exhibit last evening at the club-house, corner of Twentieth street and Michigan avenue. The pictures displayed were loaned from private collections, and, with the exception of two or three from St. Louis and as many more from Detroit, gleaned solely from Chicago galleries. This, however, does not include certain pictures loaned by New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago dealers, open to purchasers. There was a general expression of satisfaction among the guests at the beauty and evenness of the exhibit, which averaged better than last year's exhibit, and that was pronounced at the time the most satisfactory one ever given in Chicago. The lighting of the gallery was excellent; the hangings and draperies were of a fortunate tint of reddish brown and the general decoration of the room calculated to display the pictures to the best advantage, for which Mr. Leonard deserves much credit.

The attendance was not very full, owing partly to the severity of the weather, but more particularly to the fact that the gallery will be open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. It is expected that the largest attendance will be tomorrow, which is "ladies' day."

At frequent intervals Hand's orchestra, which was placed in the reception-room across the corridor from the art hall, gave forth some fitful and melancholy music. But the two punch-bowls of generous dimensions which stood by the door of this room coaxed many footsteps thither.

Unobtrusive but elegant toilets prevailed, with a conservative tendency toward black, and only the minority removed their bonnets. The gentlemen were also informal in their attire, and the Prince Albert held its own with the dress coat. The night was so cold that it was difficult to keep the lofty rooms up to a comfortable temperature, and the company were inclined to return now and again to the cheerful grate fires which burned in almost every room. The lower story, the usual haunt of the bachelors, was almost deserted. The gallery was never so full as to make it difficult for those present to see the pictures, which was certainly a pleasant feature of the evening. Saturday morning the gallery will be thrown open to the pupils of the Art Institute. In strolling about among the pictures several were specially noted:

"Sur la Route en Hiver Artois," by Jules Breton, is perhaps the gem of the very creditable collection which has been hung under the direction of Mr. Leonard. It is the property of Mr. Henry Field of this city, and is a fine example of that happy and optimistic art by which Breton raises his peasants from the slavery of the soil to a pure individuality. It represents two peasants in the snow, homely, kindly creatures, pausing in a bleak winter twilight to exchange a word of greeting. About them stretch fields of soft snow, flushed with the light from the west. The distance melts into shadows. The feeling is at once tender and realistic, weird and human.

There are two magnificent Bouguereaus—one, "The Bathers," the property of Mr. A. A. Munger; the other, "Preparing for the Bath," belonging to the Hon. R. A. Alger of Detroit. The former is familiar to lovers of pictures from having hung for a time in Stevens' galleries until it found a purchaser in Mr. Munger at the last Haseltine sale. In these two subjects Bouguereau has found opportunity for a display of his masterly figure-drawing and treatment of flesh tints and the strong human faces, high of type, but far from the idealism of more conventional artists.

Another example of fine flesh painting is "The Queen of the Lamp," by Jean Gustave Jacquet, now owned by A. A. Munger. The handling is crisp, but the color somewhat over delicate for the subject. The sensual, piquant, nonchalant expression of the vivandierre seems to mock at the spectator.

The canvas which occupies the place of honor partly, but not altogether on account of its size, is the "Immurement of the Nun," by Grund, lent by the Illinois Art Association. It is full of tragic power, low of tone, and firm of drawing.

There are two excellent specimens of the fierce Polish school. One is the "Return from the Boar-Hunt," by Adjukewics, brought from Munich by the younger O'Brien, and the other the "Attack of the Wolves," from the brush of W. A. Kowalski, and loaned by R. A. Alger of Detroit. There is a similarity in the treatment of these pictures which shows the truth of the representations of a land which was left with some of its most individual features unpictured until the so-called Polish school made a half-dozen talented adherents among the Munich painters.

There is a most fascinating little study by Vibert, "The Secret Library," loaned by C. W. Brega. It is elaborately finished, with a fine touch of humor. The portrait of Gen. Henry Dearborn, by Gilbert Stuart, purchased last year by the club, occupies a prominent position.

The "Sheep in a Storm," by Schenck, which hung for some time in the Columbia Theatre, is now the property of Daniel Catlin of St. Louis. It is a picture that was always appreciated in Chicago. The "Ruins of a Palace," Delhi, by E. L. Weeks, is a canvas which, given a little distance, shows strength and beauty of composition.

De Neuville's stirring and tumultuous, "The Piece in Danger," has been loaned by Mr. A. A. Munger, as has also Corot's "Early Morning in Normandy," a little picture so full of eloquent humility that one seems, in looking at the picture, to love the artist. "The Duke's Golden Wedding," by F. Brumeri, shows some fine technical work. It has been loaned by J. H. Walker.

Mr. Munger must be envied for his exquisit art possessions. "The Grief of the Pasha," by Gérôme, and "The Combat," by Fromentin, both came from his gallery, where they had been placed from the Haseltine sale of a fortnight ago. Charles Sprague Pearce, best known to the Chicago public by his "Beheading of John the Baptist," is represented by a clear-toned picture of a fisher-lass called "Gwen," loaned by E. M. Phelps. A study by Meissonier and another by Fortuny are among the things of interest. The pictures mentioned are not more noticeable than others of the eighty which have been hung, and are merely selected for the prominence of the artists' name, or some kindred reason.

Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brega, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Drew, J. H. S. Quick and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mr. Thomas Murdock and sisters, Mr. John Crearer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Young, Mr. and Mrs. James Nye, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hall, Mr. R. W. Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Will Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Reibold, Mr. Alfred Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. William Armour, the Misses Schneider, Miss King, Miss Allport, Miss Shufeldt, Miss Keep, Miss Brown, the Misses Butt, Miss Kimbark, Miss Henders, the Misses Kent, Miss Kelly, Mr. George Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adam Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Booth, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Coleman, Mr. Moses J. Wentworth, Dr. R. W. Bishop, Mr. Henry Bacon, Mr. George M. Stiles, Mr. W. B. Keep, Mr. T. R. Jenkins, Mr. C. K. Kimball.

FOR SOCIETY'S DEVOTEES.

The Coming Charity Ball at the Columbia—Weddings.

The great demand for the boxes and the reserved seats for the charity ball to be given at the Columbia Theatre this evening plainly indicates the popular favor which these magnificent entertainments have attained. Many prominent citizens from outside the city will attend, and it is understood that Milwaukee will be represented by a large and fashionable party of ladies and gentlemen who are expected to arrive here today in a special car. The theatre has been elegantly decorated, and the stage in particular will present a beautiful appearance, surrounded with handsome and appropriate scenery artistically painted especially for this occasion by Mr. Voegtlin, the skillful artist of the Columbia. The rule denying ladies with bonnets the privilege of the floor will be strictly enforced. All the details of this grand social event have been arranged and a brilliant ball is about to take place.

The home of Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, No. 267 Michigan avenue, was thrown open yesterday to the ladies of the Immanuel Church, who held an apron sale there for the benefit of the church. The ladies have undertaken to pay off $3,500 of the church debt, to aid the fulfillment of which promise the unique little sale was held, from which about $300 was realized. Every imaginable sort of an apron was on exhibition, from the highly-decorated sort to the housewifely, practicable affair, and various miscellaneous articles, among them a silken quilt, which is to be sold for $100 and devoted to the fund.

Garden City Lodge, No. 1[illegible], Knights of Pythias, gave its second annual ball at the North Side Turner-Hall last night, and had a fair attendance in spite of the blizzard. Twenty-seven men of the Chicago Division, No. 5, gave an exhibition drill under command of Capt. W. J. Lane, who took the Supreme Commander's prize at Toronto last year.

The first grand ball of the employés of the United States Clothing Company was given at Apollo Hall last night. Over 100 couples were on the floor. The proceeds went to charitable societies. Ald. William Mahoney was on the Reception Committee.

There was a pleasant little wedding at the residence of F. N. Jordan, No. 718 West Van Buren street, Dr. W. C. Merkley and Miss Sue M. Jerome being united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas. Members of the families and a number of intimate friends were present, and numerous gifts testified to the esteem in which they held the young people. A reception of a very happy nature followed. Dr. and Mrs. Merkley will be at home at No. 1115 Van Buren street after Dec. 15.

"PASTOR" WARD'S BRUTALITY.

Beating a Five-Year-Old Child Black and Blue.

The religion of Dora Beekman was on trial before Justice Russell yesterday morning and Pastor Francis Ward of that "Church of the Redeemed" got an opportunity to explain why the alleged Scriptural maxim "Spare the rod and spoil the child" should have been executed by him with such brutal emphasis on the little 5-year-old girl of Mrs. Baldwin, No. 135 Thirty-fifth street. Pastor Ward and his wife Christina live at No. 1309 Wolfram street, Lake View, and among their boarders for a considerable time has been John Baldwin, who ceased to live with his wife about a year ago because she refused to worship the "blessed Dora." In accordance with the principles of his faith he took his little daughter Lucy from the custody of her "unredeemed" mother and confided her to the tender mercies of Pastor Ward and his wife. Lucy managed to live as a true follower of Dora for nearly a year, accommodating herself to the deprivations of meat, salt, and butter without complaint. She was occasionally allowed to visit her mother, but the spirit of the "unredeemed" which she imbibed on these occasions led to the exhibition by her of an obstreperous spirit towards the pastor and his wife. When Lucy went to see her mother last Saturday she was complaining piteously of severe pains in her back, and Mrs. Baldwin found on examining the child that her back, hips, and legs were literally covered with bruises. Officer Dudley of the Humane Society was called in, and warrants were speedily issued for Pastor Ward and his wife. The testimony of the child in court was that Ward had lashed her ever the back with a thick whip until it broke in two. Pastor Ward did not deny that he had chastised the child, but declared that it was with her father's authority, and produced from his pocket a little whip which could never have inflicted the cruel bruises which the child's back exhibited, but which he maintained was the only instrument of correction used by him and his wife. Mrs. Ward took the first innings at the spanking of the child, and then the pastor laid on the whip to some purpose. Ward told Justice Russell that he never meant to inflict such bruises upon little Lucy, although the Bible said, "Spare the rod and spoil the child"; but this only drew from the Justice the profane remark that if there were such a text to be found it was a relic of Hebrew barbarism and a disgrace to the pages of the Bible. Ward's authority to chastise Lucy was upheld by Mr. Baldwin, who testified that he had given him such power. Baldwin then entered into a long tirade against his wife, whom he accused of almost innumerable acts of infidelity and of living with a man named Geer at the present time. Mrs. Baldwin, who is a prepossessing little brunet, denied her husband's allegations and maintained that he was an idler who did not support his family. All the work that he used to do besides preaching was to act as waiter during dinner in the "Times Restaurant" for 50 cents a day. The Justice, after consulting with Officer Dudley, fined Mrs. Ward $3 and costs and held the pastor to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds. Ward paid his wife's fine, and one of the "redeemed" started out to find a bondsman for the pastor.

THE SNOW-ALLEY CASE.

Testimony Concerning the Relations of the Parties to the Compact.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Dec. 1.—The hearing in the Snow-Alley case was resumed today. The cross-examination of Snow was continued. Alley's proposition to build the line to Chicago, the witness said, was a part of the inducement for him to give Alley 150 bonds. The bonds were comparatively worthless. The witness did not think Alley advanced $200,000 in addition to the $100,000 furnished by Roberts and Alley to buy the factory at Ansonia. The line to Chicago was built at a cost of $850,000. The witness did not believe Alley paid in any money except from the sale of bonds.

The deposition of George D. Roberts was read. He said: "The estimated cost of the line to Chicago was $850,000. I was to put in $100,000 and Alley $100,000. We finally added $200,000 each. I subscribed $100,000 and the line was constructed. Snow did not put in any money, only his patents, which were of small value. I never heard Snow complain that Alley had not carried out his agreement on the construction account. I think Alley and his friends made several hundred thousand dollars out of the postal bonds."

John B. Alley, the defendant, was the first witness for the defense. He testified that a syndicate came to him in Washington in March, 1882, and urged him to come into the Postal Telegraph Company. He went to New York to investigate the matter. While there he met Snow, who said he would do anything reasonable if he (Alley) would come in. When Alley went into the enterprise he told Snow he must have 200 of his bonds. Snow said he should have them.

The case was then adjourned.

An Opinion in the Cluverius Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—Judge Hinton's dissenting opinion in the Cluverius murder case was filed this evening. It contains 7,000 or 8,000 words and embraces a general review of the case. The points upon which Judge Hinton dissents from the opinion of the other members of the court are: First, the court erred in discharging Juror Larke, who expressed views as to what sort of circumstantial-evidence he would require to convict; second, the court erred in admitting as evidence the so-called "Laura Curtis" letter, which was an invitation to Miss Madison to spend some time here, and which was proved to have been forged by the deceased and was a ruse to account for the girl's absence during the time of "lying-in." The Judge asserts that it was not proved that the prisoner had anything to do with it or any knowledge of it. Third, corpus delicti was not established with the certainty required by law. He did not think that the murder had been proved by the evidence, nor that a motive for it had been shown. Judge Hinton also inclines strongly to the suicide theory, and concludes: "In any respect in which we may contemplate the few ascertained facts in this case they are certainly not absolutely inconsistent with the innocence of the accused of the crime of murder."

The Co-operative Quarrel.

The intended incorporators of the Chicago co-operative packing-house passed a resolution denouncing T. J. Morgan's opposition and asserting that only one member of the committee appointed to look into the matter, its feasibility, and the integrity of those backing it had consented to serve. It seems that Mr. Jacobson has not yet sworn out a warrant for Mr. Morgan's arrest, but proposes to have Mr. Morgan's arrest accomplished if possible because of his derogatory remarks concerning the coöperative movement and those connected with it.

TOLD BY A WEAK WITNESS

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL'S MAID ON THE STAND.

The Direct Testimony, Implicating Her Titled Mistress, Contradicted on the Cross-Examination—The Characters of the Duke of Marlborough and Capt. Shaw Smirched, but They Are Also Freed of Suspicion by the Lawyers' Sharp Questionings.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The hearing of the Campbell divorce suit was resumed today.

Rosa Baer, formerly lady's-maid to the plaintiff, testified for the defense. She said the Duke of Marlborough frequently visited Lady Colin Campbell. He usually came in the afternoon and was shown to the drawing-room. Witness never saw any familiarity between Lord Colin Campbell and Mary Watson. Lady Colin had instructed witness not to leave letters addressed to her mistress in the hall, but to take them to her. Some of the letters witness carried to plaintiff the latter burned; others she placed in a box under the bed. In June, 1882, Lady Colin, who was at the time in the company of Lady Miles, called witness. Lady Miles told witness she had blackened her mistress' character and must leave, and that if she did not go at once the police would be called to put her out. Lady Colin gave her £10—£4 only being due as wages—and told witness to tell the servants in explanation of her departure that her father was ill and she was going home.

Lady Colin, added witness, said that she considered witness a sister and not a servant, and kissed her good-by, saying it was Lord Colin Campbell who had dismissed her. Witness had posted letters daily to the Duke of Marlborough. She sometimes took them to his house. Lady Colin used to leave the house at 8 o'clock in the evening and return as late as 3 o'clock on the following morning. On some of these occasions witness would accompany her mistress a short distance from the house, and there be told to return. On those expeditions Lady Colin usually carried a felt hat concealed under her cloak. Once witness found a gentleman's handkerchief in Lady Colin's room in Leigh Court. Plaintiff said she knew to whom it belonged and took it. Once witness heard somebody after midnight ascending the stairs. Lady Colin coughed. The person then entered the door of the room adjoining plaintiff's, the door of the room was shut, and witness was dismissed. Once witness heard the Duke of Marlborough in Lady Colin's room in the afternoon. On one occasion, while witness was brushing Lady Colin's hair after midnight, somebody on the outside of the room tried the door, and, finding it locked, departed. Witness saw Chief Shaw walking outside the house. He had a carriage in waiting. The carriage went away and Chief Shaw entered the house. Witness often mailed letters to Chief Shaw from Lady Colin.

Being cross-examined, Miss Baer admitted that she cried when she was dismissed from Lady Colin's service, and that she said she was sorry she had talked to the servants. She denied, however, that she admitted she had been a "wicked gossip." She admitted that she had written to Lady Colin both from abroad and on her return to England and that the plaintiff never answered her letters. She denied having threatened to "expose Lady Colin" when the latter allowed witness' letters asking for money to remain unanswered.

At this point counsel for the plaintiff cross-examined Miss Baer very closely and she admitted that two weeks ago she had signed a statement that Lady Colin Campbell dismissed her because she knew too much about her, and that she had thought it necessary to tell Lady Colin that she would expose her. Being asked to explain how it came that she signed such a statement and now admitted that it was untrue, witness said, "I thought it true then; I think it untrue now." [This recantation caused a sensation among the audience.]

Continuing, under close cross-examination, witness admitted that the Duke of Marlborough always called upon Lady Colin during the usual visiting hours. He came twice, thrice, and sometimes five times weekly. Witness posted letters to the Duke of Marlborough every day and sometimes twice a day. On the occasions when she took the letters to the Duke's residence she put them into the letter-box, rang the bell, and ran away home. She had been instructed to do this on these occasions.

Under further pressure Miss Baer admitted that she had never suspected that anything wrong had occurred between Lady Colin Campbell and any person but the Duke of Marlborough. Witness admitted that in 1884 and six weeks ago she signed statements alleging that she went to Leigh Court during the Christmas holidays with Lady Colin Campbell, and describing the position of the rooms occupied by her mistress and by the Duke of Marlborough as adjoining, and further alleging that the Duke paid great attention to Lady Colin. Witness, however, now admitted that that was a mistake, and that it all occurred at Easter. This testimony caused another sensation.

Counsel for plaintiff added more pressure and Miss Baer finally admitted that the Duke of Marlborough was not at Leigh Court at Christmas. She also admitted that the statements she had made in her direct examination about hearing some one ascend the stairs after midnight one night and enter the room adjoining Lady Colin's, and finding a handkerchief in Lady Colin's room next morning, were untrue.

Nearly every one of Miss Baer's admissions under cross-examination provoked excitement and sensation, in view of their damaging effect upon that side of the case, which was largely built up on what she had previously stated in writing.

The cross-examination of Miss Baer was continued at great length. Being asked to confirm her statement that the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Colin sat together like a pair of lovers on a seat in the Haddington Railway Station, the witness simply said she was sure there was a seat on the platform. Being referred to her statement to the manservant O'Neill that Lady Colin passed every night at Leigh Court with the Duke of Marlborough, the witness denied that she ever told O'Neill any such thing. She simply told him "she thought so." Replying to an interrogatory by the Judge the witness said she believed the Duke of Marlborough and plaintiff were together nightly when their bedrooms adjoined at Leigh Court during the Easter season of 1882, but the witness had no reason to believe that they were together at other times. The Judge asked why she told O'Neill that they were together at night while at Leigh Court during the Christmas holidays in 1882 and the witness answered: "That cannot be so." This contradiction caused a sensation.

After recess Miss Baer did not at once appear on the witness-stand. The Judge took his seat and waited five minutes, when he sent for the young woman. Miss Baer came in complaining of faintness. Resuming her place she said Lady Colin Campbell possessed a peculiar door-key. It had a tongue on both ends. The witness imagined one end was to the lock on her own house door and the other for that of the Duke of Marlborough's residence. The witness said Lady Colin used preventive medicines and got sick every time she used them, but the witness did not infer from this that her mistress was habitually doing wrong. Once while brushing Lady Colin's hair in her room at Leigh Court some one tried the door of her room and then went away. When all were leaving Leigh Court the artist, Fitzhenry, the witness said, spoke to her, saying Lady Colin had not taken notice of him as she had of so many other gentlemen, but he should be able to make up for lost time as he was going to Paris with her. When he said this Fitzhenry had a bouquet for Lady Colin. The witness denied having sent a letter to Lady Colin menacing her with exposure.

An adjournment was then taken.

IN THE COURT-ROOM.

Lawyers Anxious to Examine Milady's Maid.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Lady Colin last evening had a bad omen. She was thrown from her cab near George Lewis' office en route to consult her solicitor. Was it ominous of today's testimony that she sat, but uninjured, amid her family group this morning looking sad but self-possessed? The Duke of Marlborough, for the third time a correspondent in his history—the Lady Aylesford case being the most prominent of the three occasions—sat a short distance away from her. His sunburned face evinced recent sport on the moors; he seemed the Sir Charles Coldstream Wallack used to play in "Used Up." A wig would much improve his almost tonsured head. His thin nostrils, like those of a thoroughbred horse, aided his aristocratic dolce far niente look, which seemed to mean, as he surveyed contemptuously the keyhole witness, Rose Baer, in the box, "There's nothing in it." To cut short a long and rather wearisome direct examination of this witness, a discharged maid and a thorough Swiss, it may be said that she told her stories trippingly, and gave a rather stereotyped confidential maid's tale implying adultery, much like the narrative given years ago in New York in the famous Hosack vs. Cutting case. It was a tale of the daily correspondence between the Duke of Marlborough and milady; of letters secretly delivered; of milady's midnight prowlings near Marlborough's house when in disguise, and of adulterous doings, while the pillows, bed-linen, and towels were all silent witnesses. "Methinks the lady doth protest too much" seemed the motto with several of the jurors. She was the same terrible witness for the side calling her which Lady Miles had been—was too glib, too confident. Her story seemed to go to pieces in many important particulars, especially when Sir Charles Russell, for Lady Campbell, got at her in cross-examination. He had been visibly impatient and eager for the fray while the witness was on the stand. Directly he called for any of her written statements Lord Colin's legal luminaries smelled danger and fought bitterly to have these, as given his solicitors, declared privileged. The Judge, however, said they must be produced. Dovetailing her testimony just given with these statements, Sir Charles Russell certainly succeeded in exposing many inconsistencies and contradictions, besides drawing attention to not a few absurdities. During the witness' evidence the Duke of Marlborough kept glancing imperturbably at the jurors, as much as to say, "Didn't I tell you there was nothing in it?" Sir Charles Russell was particular to bring out the fact that the witness had told that story to Lord Colin's lawyers before the time at which they openly stated—on the first trial for cruelty—that they had nothing against Lady Campbell's character. The onslaught of Sir Charles' cross-examination finally drove the witness into a fainting fit, and many wondered whether it was to be a repetition of the old dramatic incident of Sapphira. However, after luncheon she was restored to equanimity. But Sir Charles Russell continued plying his terrible questions. Sometimes the Judge interrupted with searching queries of witness. Next Attorney-General Webster, for the Duke of Marlborough, caught up the threads of inconsistencies. From all these signs it became evident that the cross-examiners were laying the foundation for alibis; also that the man O'Neill, just arrived from Jay Gould's yacht service, would to some extent corroborate the witness. It is said that he will be called tomorrow. It really now looks as if the trial, with the rebuttals and speeches that must follow, might run into the Christmas season—that season which figures as the occasion on which today witness swore that Lady Colin Campbell and the Duke of Marlborough met intimately in Lady Miles' country house.

RECKLESS SHOOTING ON THE STREET.

Unaccountable Actions of a City Detective—An Unfortunate Colored Man.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening Detectives Murnane and Costello were passing along South Halsted street, near Madison, and as they arrived at the Halsted street entrance to Hannah & Hogg's saloon John Watson, the colored porter, came up from the basement with a pan of ashes which he began sprinkling over the icy pavement. Murnane turned upon the porter and demanded, with an oath, "What are you throwing ashes on the sidewalk for?" His words were followed by a blow. The officers were in plain clothes, and the colored man, not suspecting who they were, vigorously returned Murnane's blow. At this the detective whipped out his revolver. The sight of the weapon put the colored man to flight. He sprang around the corner and bounded west on Madison street. Murnane pursued and fired several shots at him. The porter ran through into the front door of the "Two Johns," a few numbers west, and out the rear. Just as he passed out of the back door Murnane, pistol in hand, sprang in at the front. John Beem, one of the proprietors, stood behind the bar, and the colored porter of the place, "Johnnie," who somewhat resembles Watson, was also there. Murnane mistook "Johnnie" for Watson, and, advancing to the end of the bar, covered both Beem and "Johnnie" with his revolver and demanded the latter to give himself up. The terrified porter crouched down behind Beem in his fright and shook with fear. Beem tried to reassure him and told him to accompany the officer and he would bail him out. He got the porter on his feet and was pushing him toward Murnane, when the latter, with his weapon pressed almost against his breast, said to Beem, "Let go of him or I'll give it to you!" Then, as the colored man stepped up to him, the officer dealt him several furious blows upon the head with his pistol, cutting the inoffensive porter frightfully. Detective John Reid of the Desplaines Street Station interfered, and after Murnane had affixed the "come-alongs" to "Johnnie's" wrist he was led out the back way and into McIntyre's saloon on Halsted street, where the beating was renewed.

The Central patrol-wagon was called to take "Johnnie," wounded and without his coat, to the Central Station. There it was learned that he was not Watson. His wounds were dressed and a coat given him. This being done Detective Jim Bonfield took him in charge and accompanied him to the West Side for the twofold purpose of righting the error as far as possible and preventing "Johnnie" from encountering reporters. Murnane's version of the affair could not be had, as his superior officers at the Central Station refused to give any information about the case. Messrs. Hannah & Hogg and Beem & Fitzhenry are determined to push the matter against the police. Many persons called at the places unsolicited, and, leaving their cards, volunteered to give evidence. What excited the greatest condemnation was the reckless shooting on the street, imperiling the lives of persons in the vicinity.

BLAINE A BETTER MAN THAN EDMUNDS.

This Is the Opinion of Ex-Indian Commissioner Price.

Ex-Indian Commissioner Hiram Price passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington, after a visit to his brother, Congressman W. T. Price, at Black River Falls, Wis. The Congressman has been very ill for some time, but is now recovering. "I haven't paid much attention to the Anti-Saloon Republican movement since our National Convention here in Chicago," said the ex-Commissioner, "and cannot say how it is progressing now. We made our best demonstration here."

"Will it be pushed as a National issue in 1888?"

"I'm afraid not, but it ought to be, and will be some time."

"Do you know anything about the reported move for a reconciliation between Blaine and Edmunds?"

"Only what I have seen in the papers. There is no reason why they should not be friends."

Then, when some one in the party asked if there was any reason why Edmunds should knuckle down to Blaine, Mr. Price said: "There need be no knuckling down of any kind; but, as far as that is concerned, Blaine is a better man than Edmunds any day."

Thomas Goes to New York.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Theodore Thomas, conductor of the American Opera Company, hastily packed his valise this morning and left for New York. Rumor has it that his parting words to the company were: "Mme. Fursch-Madi will leave this company or I will." Manager Locke says Mr. Thomas leaves to conduct a concert, and that the trouble only hastened his departure one day. Another statement is that he is to meet the Board of Directors and state his case. Mme. Fursch-Madi presented herself at the stage door of the Music-Hall last night and was told by the assistant stage manager that he had instructions to say that when her presence was desired she would be informed. This reception increased the indignation of the prima donna, and she telegraphed to Mrs. Thurber in New York, describing briefly her humiliation.

THE WILSON-MOEN SECRET

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILER SAYS HE IS THE RICH MAN'S SON.

By His Own Story He Proves Himself to Be the Cast-Off Son of a Dishonored Mother—He Says He Was Given Away that His Parents Might Conceal Their Shame—Paid Money to Keep the Matter Quiet—The Tale Denied by the Person Most Interested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—In the presence of four reputable citizens of Providence this morning "Doc" Wilson, broken down in health and sobbing like a boy, told the great secret which has existed between him and P. L. Moen of Worcester for so many years.

"I am looked at as a blackmailer," said he, "and those who believe I have been bleeding that old man hold me in as much contempt as a yellow dog. But I will stand it no longer. I am more sinned against than sinning, and now the truth shall be known. My name is not Wilson, nor am I the son of Jonas Wilson. My father is the man who is accusing me of blackmail, and my name is Levi Moen, the lawful son of P. L. Moen of Worcester."

Mr. Wilson then went on to state the story of his birth and the wrong done him by his father. His story is that he is a son of Moen's first wife and that he was born a few months after the marriage. Moen, being a deacon and a professedly high-toned Christian, did not wish to face the scandal of such an early birth for his first-born, so a bargain was made with Jonas Wilson of Connecticut, a stage driver, by which the baby was transferred to the latter's care and was brought up as a Wilson. The boy lived and toiled in the humble sphere to which he says Moen consigned him, and it was not until he was a man grown that he learned the secret of his birth. For that secret he was indebted to the remorse of his supposed father, Jonas Wilson, who, being on his deathbed and not caring to pass the portals with the burden on his soul, drew the lad toward him and told him who he was.

After Wilson died the young fellow set off for Worcester to meet his father face to face. Their first meeting, Wilson says, was exactly as described. He did meet Moen that particular morning, and, after observing the signs of wealth and luxury that abounded, he demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done to the one who should be the heir to all. Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad and would have driven him forth, but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly, and, upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself, he said, "I will force you to acknowledge me and the world shall know you for what you are." Then, Wilson says, the banker deacon became alarmed and gave him $100. By appointment he met Moen the next day and consented to shield his unnatural father from shame. The father had in the meantime married again after the death of Levi's mother, and had married into a family which would have scorned Moen had they known of the scandal. Then, according to Mr. Wilson's story, the Wilsons, who knew the secret of his parentage, seeing Levi with money and knowing it came from Moen, began to urge claims upon him. Their demands increased, and to satisfy them he had to apply to Moen for money, and in that way much of the sum received from the millionaire was spent. Mr. Wilson says that these demands upon him grew so exorbitant that he was almost impoverished by them. The Englee suits were settled, he said, at Moen's suggestion and with Moen's money because the latter feared his relationship to Wilson would come out some way in the trial.

Wilson has letters which he says were written by Moen acknowledging the relationship and calling him "dear son." These letters Mr. Wilson produced today. He says he is the injured one, as instead of being reared as a gentleman, and brought up amid all the luxuries which his father's wealth could purchase, he was cast adrift, reared as a peasant boy, without education and without any of the refinements of life which would have been his had his parents done right. Mr. Wilson says he can no longer endure the calumnies with which he is assailed, and that his confession of the secret is true in every respect.

Moen Says the Story Is a Lie.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The announcement from Providence this evening that "Doc" Wilson had lifted the veil from the great Moen mystery caused a tremendous sensation. The bulletin-boards were surrounded far into the night by crowds. The millionaire manufacturer was at prayer-meeting when the announcement reached the city, and the reporters gathered at the door of the Union Church to waylay him when he came forth. One of them showed Mr. Moen a copy of a Providence paper containing the story and proceeded to interview him on the subject, but he would say nothing aside from the statement that "Doc's story is a lie." With difficulty he escaped the reporters and proceeded to his residence. A reporter called upon him there at 9 o'clock. His son Phil came to the door with him. He was as cool and collected as though he had been called to the door on a matter of business of the simplest kind. When asked about the statement made by Wilson today that he was his father Mr. Moen said: "It is a lie; a downright lie." He then said: "My counsel has advised me not to talk with any of the newspaper men on the subject, so you will excuse me if I decline to be interviewed. But you can see that he is nearing the end of his rope. Just see how desperate the man is, getting up such a story as that."

Mr. Moen declined to state anything further.

FRANCIS PALMS' WILL.

Manner in Which the Michigan Millionaire Disposed of His Great Property.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The will of the late Francis Palms, bequeathing his colossal estate, was filed for probate this afternoon. It is a long document, and is in Mr. Palms' own handwriting. It names Francis F. Palms, Clothilde Palms, and Michael O'Brien as trustees for the uses and purposes of the will. It authorizes his trustees to manage the estate, collect rents, order repairs, etc., the same as he would do if living. It gives $5,000 to his brother, Ange Palms, and leaves $1,000 each to the Little Sisters of the Poor and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. It directs the payment of one-half of the net income of the estate to his son Francis F. during his life, and the other half to his daughter Clothilde. On the death of either one-half of the principal of the estate is to be divided in equal proportions between his or her children. Upon the death of either without issue the entire net income is to be paid to the surviving child during his or her life. Frederick E. Driggs is named as trustee in case of a vacancy. If either child contests the will, he or she shall be deprived of all participation in the estate, and his or her share given to the other child. The trustees are named as executors. Attached was a codicil signed Sept. 3, 1886, which directed that royalties and other moneys received from the leases of mineral lands, whether such leases were made by him during his life or by his executors and trustees after his death, should be considered as a portion of the capital of his estate, and should be invested as such by his executors and trustees. The income derived from such capital is to be paid to his children as provided in the will, and the accumulation from the same source is not to continue longer than the minority of his grandchildren now living, after which the royalties and income from the mineral lands should be paid to his children. A restriction in the will directing the executors and trustees to invest and reinvest the proceeds of his estate in land in the City of Detroit and dividend-paying securities was removed, and the executors and trustees authorized to make such investments as in their judgment seemed best for the interests of the estate. The same provision was made against the contest of the codicil as in the will. The wish was expressed that the executors and trustees should not be required to give bonds. The same gentlemen witnessed the codicil as the will.

Armour Says He'll Go West.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In an interview P. D. Armour, the Chicago packer, said to a reporter that the recent Packingtown strikes had unsettled confidence. He wanted to increase his facilities, but could secure no one who would dare to lay a brick on the premises. He would be compelled to give it up and extend his interests further West.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE A STATE CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Plan Stated to Be the Preliminary Education of Young Men When About to Become Voters—Ex-Gov. Porter Causes Some Surprise by His Remarks—Gossip About the New York United States Senatorship—Frank Hurd as an Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The meeting of Republicans to organize a political club with county auxiliaries as a nucleus for the campaign of 1888, in consonance with the plan proposed by Chairman Huston of the State Central Committee, was held today and was attended by about 200 representative Republicans from sixty counties of the State. The success of the movement was even more encouraging than the projectors had hoped for, the extent of interest being quite unexpected. There was quite a sprinkling of the newly-elected legislators present and several of the Congressmen who came this way en route to Congress. Speaking of the objects of the organization Mr. Huston said: "We want to organize a sort of political Sunday-school which will exercise an influence in fostering Republican interests and in establishing and sustaining Republican newspapers. We want to educate the young and to properly influence the young men so that they will deposit their first ballots in support of Republican principles."

A committee appointed for the purpose, after considering the subject, reported the constitution and by-laws governing the Lincoln League of Indiana, providing for affiliated societies or branches in every county in the State. Permanent organization was effected by the selection of the following officers: President, J. M. Huston, Connorsville; Vice-Presidents, members of the State Central Committee; Secretary, Charles E. Wilson, Lebanon; Treasurer, Norman S. Byram, Indianapolis. The Board of Managers is from every district, as follows: First—H. S. Bennett, Evansville; Second—George G. Reilly, Vincennes; Third—George B. Cardwell, New Albany; Fourth—A. K. Hill, Aurora; Fifth—W. I. Overstreet, Spencer; Sixth—Jesse J. Spann, Rushville; Seventh—John Coburn, Indianapolis; Eighth—Nicholas Fielbeck, Terre Haute; Ninth—Thomas J. Kane, Noblesville; Tenth—M. F. Chilcot, Rensselaer; Eleventh—Ousler Wolter, Wabash; Twelfth—Walter Olds, Columbia City; Thirteenth—James J. Cisney, Warsaw.

Senator Harrison addressed the meeting at some length, commending the purposes of the organization and denouncing the efforts of the Democratic party in the South, in Ohio, in Illinois, by intimidation, force, fraud, theft, gerrymander, and the attempt now in progress in this State, to subvert the principle of government by the majority and substitute the rule of the minority. Pending the organization ex-Gov. Porter presided, and at the conclusion of the work made a speech of some length, in which he presented in a somewhat formal way the names of Mr. Blaine, George Gresham, Gen. Harrison, and Senator Sherman as Presidential candidates. His remarks were so foreign to the purpose of the meeting that they excited surprise and some ill-feeling. Senator Harrison told the Governor the use of his name in that connection was purely gratuitous; that he was in no sense a candidate; and that all his efforts at present are being devoted to securing to the Republican party the full benefit of the recent victory in Indiana. Immediately upon the conclusion of the Governor's speech the meeting adjourned.

The Struggle for the Lieutenant Governorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Michener this morning filed a demurrer to the bill for an injunction brought by Senator J. Green Smith against Secretary of State Myers in the matter of the election of Lieutenant-Governor, alleging that the plaintiff has no legal capacity to sue, and that the facts alleged do not constitute a sufficient cause for action. Judge Ayres suggested the feasibility of permitting judgment to be entered pro forma inasmuch as an appeal would necessarily follow to the Supreme Court, but Mr. Senator Smith intimated that it might make a difference which side took the appeal, and he preferred that the matter should go over until he had time to communicate with his counsel. It was agreed that the case would be called Tuesday next, prior to which time the opposing sides would signify to the court if an agreement could be reached for the appeal to the Supreme Court, or, if the contrary, what time would be consumed in the argument.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Blaine Said to Be Not Desirous of Taking Part in the Senatorial Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The *Herald* says that "in the fight for the United States Senatorship the Man from Maine has not yet declared himself in favor of either Mr. Morton, Mr. Miller, or Mr. Hiscock, and the fun of it is, Mr. Morton, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Hiscock are said to be glad of it on the quiet. This may seem strange, but the fact is that the Republican members of the Legislature are not all of one mind as regards the Plumed Knight. It would take a pretty thorough canvass to tell just who the men are that can be reached through his influence, and it is pretty certain that if he shows his hand early in the canvass opposition will start up in unexpected quarters. Each of the three candidates is said, however, to be anxious to have it understood among Blaine men that Blaine is with him, and words to that effect are whispered by the faithful with a caution not to give it away."

"How about this 'I would and I wouldn't' feeling with which the three candidates are said to have regarded Mr. Blaine's support of their canvass?" was asked of a man who never misses a National or State Convention.

"Perhaps each of them may think that Blaine's announced support wouldn't help him any. Every one of the twenty Republican Senators, however, is a Blaine man, or supposed to be, and of the seventy-four Republican Assemblymen I guess the majority will be for Blaine in 1888. Still it may be a wise move not to let it be thought that he cares to have anything to do with the selection of a United States Senator. He is in a delicate position, I tell you, as all three men are great friends of his, and he ran away from here rather than make a choice."

"Blaine ran away?"

"Yes; he 'skipped the town,' as they say, right after Mr. Arthur's funeral to escape from Mr. Morton, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Hiscock. They all went for him at once with pleas for support, and to get out of the hole, I am credibly told, Mr. Blaine went away three days before he intended to when he came here."

The *Tribune* says:

Senator Warner Miller has come back from Washington to remain until the opening of the session. The Senatorship contest will probably be reopened with great vigor now that he is again at the centre of activity. Congressman Hiscock is expected here in a day or two, as well as the gentlemen who are manipulating the Speakership. There is a good deal of gossip as to the position that is to be taken by the leading Republicans, especially Gov. Cornell. It was said by Senator Miller in an interview that Gov. Cornell has made no sign either in approval or disapproval of the statement, but some of his friends assert that he is friendly to the election of Mr. Morton.

Anti-Saloon Republicans in New York.

CORTLANDT, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In the Anti-Saloon State Convention today the name of the organization was discussed for two hours. Several speakers expressed the fear that this convention is going too far. Gen. Conway declared that catering to prohibition would kill the movement. Dr. Ball of Buffalo insisted that the suppression of the manufacture and sale of liquors is the goal. The name New York State Temperance Republican League was finally adopted. It was decided to include high license among the measures of temperance progress, with the further provision that the league will exert its influence to secure the nomination through Republican caucuses and conventions of candidates for office favorable to the league's object. Albert Griffin, Chairman of the National Anti-Saloon League, addressed the convention. Ellen J. Foster of Iowa spoke this evening. The convention has adjourned.

OTHER AFFAIRS.

Want to Abolish the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The Louisville Turngemeinde has been discussing the question of abolishing the office of President of the United States and the august United States Senate. At a big meeting last night Philip Hollenback, a leading Helvetian and President of the society, urged that a test vote be taken upon the advisability of abolishing the Presidency and the Senate of the United States. Turners in various parts of the country have been expressing themselves on this point. Many members last night declared themselves in favor of such an alteration in our Governmental arrangements, and some thought a sort of Executive Board, like that of Switzerland, would be a more desirable means of ruling the country. Charles Numeyer, a journalist, contended that the question was outside of the scope of the society, and it would be more advantageous to attend to the pressing private business of the order. He read a paper adopted by a New York verein, characterizing as cranks those who advocate the abolition of the Presidency. The debate became warm and interesting, and was finally stopped at a late hour by a motion to postpone further consideration of the matter for three weeks. A member of the society says that all of the Turners in the United States are vigorously discussing the matter. He hardly knew what they expected to accomplish.

A Defeated Candidate Tells How It Happened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Representative Spriggs of the Utica, N. Y., district was defeated for reëlection. He is in Washington and tells how it happened. He says:

The solid vote of all the Irish societies in the cities seemed to go against me. I don't know why, because it was always with me before. But I believe that if Cleveland should be renominated for the Presidency he would not get a single vote from the organized Irishmen of my district. The Irish Blaine sentiment is stronger now than ever before. When I was first elected to Congress from this district I came in with the tidal wave which made Cleveland Governor. Cleveland carried me on his back then. I believe I carried him in the Presidential campaign. I could have been elected then without a canvass, even without opposition; but if I had not made a vigorous canvass it would have been to the detriment of the Presidential ticket. I certainly could not carry Cleveland through another Presidential contest in my district.

Frank Hurd to Become a Contributor to the Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Frank Hurd was asked today concerning the report that he is soon to start a free-trade organ at Toledo. "The matter has been discussed," he replied, "and within a year's time may take definit shape. It is not a venture of mine, however. Other parties have it in hand and will manage its business if it is established. I have only been asked to contribute to the paper, and in that way stand responsible for its expressions on the subject of tariff reform. I have no ambition in the way of journalism and very little capacity for it, but it is thought that an occasional article from my pen, say once a week, on a subject with which it is kindly conceded I have some acquaintance, would advance the cause in a locality where I am known. The suggestion has struck me favorably and in that way I shall be identified with the paper in the event that the present plans are perfected."

The Tariff Reformers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Carlisle and Morrison arrived this morning, and rumors of their meeting to devise a tariff program for the winter have freely circulated. Carlisle has denied himself to all callers on the plea of sickness, and Morrison has been kept busy answering the questions of interviewers. The presence of the two tariff reformers has opened up anew the speculations as to what the President will recommend in his message. It is also said that Congress will be asked to pass some tariff reform measures by the disappointed Congressmen.

Appointed as Police Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Gov. Foraker today appointed Maj. James L. Foley of Cincinnati a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of that city, vice Robert J. Morgan, resigned. Maj. Foley is a prominent merchant, is President of the Mercantile Library Association, and has a splendid record as a soldier. Mr. Morgan resigned because he had no time to give proper attention to the duties of the office.

The Results in Washington Territory.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 1.—Official returns from the two disputed counties in Washington Territory have been received, and these make the Legislature Republican on joint ballot by two majority. The official vote on delegate is as follows: Charles S. Voorhees (Dem.), 23,272; Charles M. Bradshaw (Rep.), 21,080; W. A. Newell (Labor), 2,875. Voorhees' plurality, 2,192.

A Fusion Ticket Elected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—John Tyler Cooper, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, was elected today, as were all the Fusion Councilmen. The Fusion ticket was the result of a compromise between the Prohibitionists and the anti-Prohibitionists.

Throws Himself Upon the Mercy of the Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—The Brazilian note cases took an unexpected turn in the United States District Court today. Joseph H. White, who has been confined in the city jail awaiting trial on the charge of uttering forged certificates purporting to be Brazilian treasury notes, sent for the District Attorney and intimated his desire to withdraw his plea of not guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. This he did later in the day, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He was then remanded to jail, sentence being deferred. His brother, Lucius White, is awaiting trial at St. Charles, Mo., charged with the same offense. It is thought that he will receive a light sentence, inasmuch as he turned State's evidence.

What Mr. Dixon Would Do.

"I confess I was somewhat surprised at hearing there was a compulsory-education law already on the statute books," said C. G. Dixon, the leader of the United Labor party's delegation to Springfield yesterday. "From what I had seen I would never had suspected its existence. As there is such a law, I am in favor of another bill making the enforcement of the law compulsory and punishing County School Superintendents and School Boards for not enforcing it."

Three Men Killed by a Railroad Train.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 1.—John Cobbalack, John Werner, and Andrew Kasko, Hungarians, who were lying in a drunken sleep on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad near Pittston this evening, were struck by a passenger train and instantly killed. Their bodies were frightfully mangled, portions of their limbs being scattered over the track for some distance.

Crushed Between Two Steamers.

A dock-hand, whose name is unknown, was drowned in the river, near the State street bridge, at 10:30 o'clock last night. He tried to step from the steamer Albany to the steamer Oceanica, was crushed between the two, and fell into the river. His body was so badly mangled that when it was recovered life was extinct. The remains are at the morgue.

Found with Stolen Property.

Olrick's restaurant, No. 159 Washington street, was broken into last night and robbed of a quantity of cigars. Charles Hooks was arrested later at Dearborn and Van Buren streets with some of the plunder in his possession.

An Army Officer's Wedding.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. B. Forney, United States Marines, son of Col. John W. Forney, was married here this evening to Miss Jane Stamps Richardson. afternoon away up in the windiest corner of

Three Boys Drowned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Last night three boys, two sons of John Lee, aged 5 and 6 years, respectively, and a son of Robert Pulver, aged 6 years, were drowned at Joy, a village in Wayne County.

The King-Remington Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today denied the motion of the defendants in the great King-Remington suit for a reargument of the case. The accounting will now proceed.

Nevada Convicts.

There are 131 prisoners in the Nevada State Prison.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ONLY TEMPERANCE MEN.

PRESIDENT SPALDING WILL HAVE NO OTHERS NEXT YEAR.

Each Player Must Sign a Pledge to Abstain from the Use of Intoxicants or He Can't Become a Member of the Club—What Flint Has to Say—McCormick's Contracts—Trying to Make Bookmakers Pay a License—Billiards and Pool.

The story published in yesterday's TRIBUNE giving the inside of the trouble between the Chicago Base-Ball Club and the players Kelly, McCormick, Williamson, Gore, and Flint was the principal topic in base-ball and sporting circles during the day. Among others who discussed the story was Flint. He said it was in every way correct except slightly varying from the exact figures. "Instead of $625 I got over $700 the worst of it," said he.

"Is it a fact that the players expected to get the extra money no matter what occurred?" he was asked.

"Of course we did. We had no idea Spalding would hold it out until he did so, and what makes us kick is that the club won the championship and the stockholders made a lot of money."

"Why didn't you have a special contract stipulating that you were to get the money in any event?"

"O we didn't ask for it, and had been in the habit of taking Spalding's word for everything. All I want now is my release and he can keep the money. He wants to hold me until he can sell me, and I think he has got enough out of me. I'm not going to be sold. If he don't think I can earn my salary let him release me and I'll take my chances of getting an engagement."

When a TRIBUNE reporter called on President Spalding that gentleman said the story was approximately true as to the amounts withheld, but the boys had no occasion to complain, for they did not earn the money. When told that Flint had said the boys had taken his word, he said: "That's not so. I had a special contract with every one of them. Here is one with McCormick, and the others are substantially like it:

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1886.—Memorandum of agreement made this day between the Chicago Ball Club and James McCormick—witnesseth: That in addition to the regular salary of $2,000 that said McCormick is to receive for his services for the season of 1886, said Chicago Ball Club agrees to pay McCormick at the close of the season the sum of $350; *provided*, said McCormick does not touch or taste any malt or spirituous liquor from March 15, 1886, to Nov. 1, 1886, or commit any other excess calculated to injure his skill as a ball player. In the event of the Chicago club winning the league championship for 1886 said McCormick is to receive an additional $150 at the close of the season.

A. G. SPALDING,
President Chicago Ball Club.
JAMES MCCORMICK.

"The facts are these: McCormick said he wanted $2,500 for the season, and I told him I could not give it, as the salary limit of the league was $2,000; but if he would agree not to drink anything, and keep himself in good condition to play ball, I would give him $350 extra at the close of the season; and, if the club won the championship, I would give him $150 more. At the close of the season I paid him the $150 for winning the championship, but did not pay him the $350 because he had not earned it—he had not lived up to the requirement of his contract about drinking. He was also fined $25, which was taken out of his salary. The contracts with the other four were similar to his, and the close of the season found them in a precisely similar position. None of them had earned the extra money. During the season there were numerous complaints about the habits and condition of the boys, and I was greatly annoyed by them. I took the part of the boys for a long time, but finally had to give the complaints serious attention. I secured a report of the habits of the players from the Pinkerton Agency, called them together, read the report to them, and fined each of them $25. It was the first time that fines had been imposed by the Chicago club on its players in three years. After that they were just as bad, and I am sorry to have to admit that they were in no condition to play the Browns when they met them. Now, that sort of thing has got to stop. We owe it to the patrons of base-ball in this city that we have trained athletes on the field and we are going to have them. Our detective's report shows that before one game one of our men drank thirteen glasses of beer. Well, he was in fine condition to play ball, wasn't he? I don't think he had any claim to that extra money, anyhow. Next year we will have a temperance club. Every contract that a player signs will stipulate that he must abstain from intoxicating drink. So far as Kelly is concerned the Chicago club will go on even if he does not come here; it will go on if he dies; but I am free to say that I hope he will be here. I consider him the best ball-player in the country and will pay him more money than any other man in the nine. He is a great ball-player and is popular and I like him; still it would be all nonsense to say he can come here and do as he pleases."

"Have the League and American Association rescinded the limit rule?"

"No; it's still in force."

"Then how will you evade it if you sign Kelly for next season?"

"O, by one of those 'booze' contracts, I suppose."

Speaking about the sale of men to other clubs Mr. Spalding said: "We got something from New York for Gore. We had to do it to protect ourselves. When we release a good man we must get something for him, for when we fill his place we will have to buy a player of some other club."

A License for Bookmakers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—The ordinance imposing a license of $2,000 per annum on bookmakers and poolsellers was recommended to the Municipal House of Delegates for passage last night by the Ways and Means Committee.

Before any action on the matter was taken the house adjourned.

A suit against Dick Roche for $100 lost on Irish Pat when that horse was scratched at the June meeting was brought by Charles Napton last Saturday before a Justice of the Peace. The Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs. Roche took an appeal.

Fifteen-Ball Pool Match Between Claess and Carter—Notes.

The fifteen-ball pool match between Henry Claess of St. Louis and Eugene Carter of Chicago, for $250 a side, was decided Tuesday night at Roche's Turf Exchange, St. Louis. Claess won. The match was the best twenty-one in forty-one games. Carter lost one game by failing to call the number of the ball, and on another occasion allowed Ping to make a "scratch" without requiring him to pay for it. Claess played a steady game, varied at times by brilliant shots. He obtained a good lead and never lost it. Carter won the 1st, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th, and 32d, giving him 14 games to Claess' 21. There was a great deal of betting on the result and about $4,000 changed hands. It is said another match will be arranged between the men.

Henry Stedeker, Sexton's backer, says he will make the cushion-carrom match proposed by Harry Howard—500 points, Howard to wager $1,500 to $1,075 on Slosson.

John Moulds, with odds of 15 per cent, defeated Frank Maggioli, scratch, Monday night, and won first money in the cushion-carrom tournament that has been in progress at Schaefer's rooms, St. Louis. The score was 200 to 138.

A San Francisco man named Harding, while in St. Louis a few days ago, offered to match Lon Morris at any style of billiards against any billiard-player in the country except Schaefer and Slosson.

Charley Slosson is reported to have won considerable money at Sexton's rooms, New York, last Saturday night backing his brother against Schaefer.

The Pointer Stake.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The Pointer Stake of the Eastern Field Trial Club was won today by Robert Le Diable, owned by the Highland kennels, Red Bank, N. J. He is a Western dog, having been bred by E. C. Sterling of St. Louis, and was sold last spring for $1,000. He is by Croxteth out of Spinaway, and is the only pointer in America that is a champion on the bench and a winner of first prize in the field. The second prize was divided between the celebrated Bang Bang, owned by the Westminster Kennel Club of New York, and Prince, owned by J. O'Hara Denny of Pittsburg, Pa.

Knifton Anxious to Meet Smith.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Jem Smith claims the stakes of £400 and the heavy-weight championship of England, which were to have been fought for in Paris yesterday, on the ground that Knifton refused to fight. Knifton's backers complain that the opposite party grossly violated the arrangement that only ten representatives should be allowed to be present on each side, and allowed a number of roughs to accompany Smith to the place selected for the mill. The consequence probably was, they say, that the police had wind of the affair and would not have permitted the fight to take place. Jem Mace and several English aristocratic pugilists and lovers of the ring went to Paris and were very much interested in the affair. The Knifton party now desire to arrange a contest as soon as possible to occur in England.

Chess in Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—German chess societies are raising a fund of £900 for a tournament between Steinitz and Paulsen, the celebrated German players.

Sporting Notes.

The sale of the racing stable of Porter Ashe will be followed by a divorce suit.

The New York *Sun* says the New York Club paid the Chicago management $2,500 for the release of Gore.

W. S. Wyckoff of Princeton, N. J., is the first unfortunate to be appointed a league umpire for 1887. He served in the Eastern League the last season.

BUSINESS FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

John Keck & Co. of Detroit Give Heavy Mortgages—A Congressman Fails.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The business community was surprised this afternoon to learn of the serious embarrassment of John Keck & Co., one of the largest furniture houses in the State. The firm have been doing business on Woodward avenue, and have a large factory in Ann Arbor. They filed two chattel mortgages today to secure the indorsers on $81,000 worth of notes, held by banks here and in Ann Arbor. The largest creditors are the Detroit National Bank of this city and the First National Bank of Ann Arbor. The former holds $25,000 of Keck & Co.'s paper, and the latter $28,000. Henry Harmon is made trustee for the indorsers of the notes held here under one mortgage, and William April under the other. Mr. Keck says that the mortgages were given because the indorsers were uneasy, and not because the firm was about to fail. He says they will pull through without making an assignment.

In September the firm of John Keck & Co. was succeeded by an incorporated company styled The Keck Furniture Company, with an authorized capital of $100,000, of which $75,000 was claimed to be paid in. At this time John Keck personally assumed the liabilities of the old firm and took the accounts due, transferring his interest in the furniture held by the old concern to the new corporation, accepting stock in payment for the same. His son, George F. Keck, was given stock in the new company, and also W. G. Dieterie of Manchester, Mich. The change to a corporation was made by Mr. Keck under the impression that new capital could be enlisted and their liabilities, some of which were being pressed for settlement, thus be provided for. At the time of the change the assets of the company were given as $89,000 and the liabilities at $30,000. It is understood that Mr. Keck's plan to place the stock of the new company did not succeed. Their removal to the new Parker building, for which they made a ten years' lease at the rate of $7,200 per annum, was attended by increased expense. The mortgages given today were made by "John Keck, doing business as John Keck & Co."

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—J. O. Davis, a grocer of Bluffton, today made an assignment to Frederick Shigley of the same place, with liabilities at $4,000 and assets at the nominal value of $2,000; actual value, $1,200. The claims against Davis are mostly held in Indianapolis and Toledo.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A letter received here today by a State officer gives information of the failure of James W. Reid, who is Congressman from the Fifth District. It is said that the failure is a heavy one and will probably affect many people. Reid was defeated for reëlection. Charges respecting his management of the funds of Rockingham County were made during the campaign. It was announced ten days ago that Reid would give up his residence in North Carolina and go to Washington City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—At a late hour this afternoon several attachment suits were filed against the firm of William Hernstein and David Prince, opticians. The amount aggregates $416,000. No statement of the firm's condition can be obtained.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1.—A schedule of liabilities has been filed by Jacob Rosenthal, the clothier, aggregating $23,776. The creditors include several Chicago houses. Rosenthal says his assets will not exceed $7,000.

The Sheriff vs. an Assignee.

Emma Brody, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 3701 South Halsted street, made an assignment yesterday to David H. Robbin. The assets are $6,000, with liabilities of about $8,000. Just before the assignment was filed Deputy-Sheriff Joyce made levies on the stock to satisfy the following judgments: Isaac Kronberg, $532 and $165; Simon F. Erlich, $1,717; S. Erlich, $1,320. The Sheriff withholds possession from the assignee.

LIFE TOO GREAT A BURDEN.

Dr. Perkins of Milwaukee Puts a Bullet into His Brain—Another Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Great surprise was occasioned today by the information that Dr. James S. Perkins had, at an early hour in the morning, committed suicide at his residence on Twenty-first street by shooting himself through the head. Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Perkins was awakened by the report of a pistol, to find that the shot had been fired by her husband and that he was then in his death agonies at her side. The revolver was still clutched in his right hand, and blood was streaming from his mouth and nose. He had placed the revolver in his mouth, pointing upward, and the ball passed through his brain. Four prominent physicians were quickly summoned, but Dr. Perkins was beyond recovery and died without speaking.

Shortly after noon a second suicide was reported at the Central Police Station. Gustav Bierwirth, aged 24 years, and employed at Eugene Cary's flour and feed store, went to his room at a Jefferson street boarding-house early this morning and instructed the servant girl not to awaken him. At noon the door to his room was opened and he was found dead in bed, with a towel well saturated with chloroform over his face.

His Career as a Reformer Ended.

In his inaugural message, March 4, 1885, the President said:

Those who worthily seek public employment have the *right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency* or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the Stone letter, written a week ago, the same man says:

The administration of the Government is not to be trusted, in places high or low, to those *who are opposed to the party responsible for such administration.*

It has thus taken just a year and eight months for the President to end civil-service reform by official notice. Practically he abandoned it long ago. It is a cold, hard world for mugwumps. Even the New York *Evening Post*, the professional apologizer, is constrained to say of the Stone matter:

We would, therefore, ask most respectfully, but most earnestly, who is Stone, or who is Benton, who are all the District Attorneys in the United States rolled into one, that the country should be exposed to these risks and the friends of good government so signally disheartened on account of anything they say or do on or off the stump? No one has studied this question of reform in the American civil service without being astounded by the mistakes which are committed in the exercise of the appointing power for comparatively trivial objects. Public sentiment is often shocked and tens of thousands of honest and admiring supporters are disheartened and disgusted in order to provide a small place for a trumpery adventurer whom no private employer would take on any terms and who is probably as sure to disgrace the Government as he is everybody else who trusts him. This, too, is often called good "politics," as if human nature changed and the moral government of the world was suspended in the work of looking after the general weal.

His Own Hand Struck the Blow.

Civil-service reform has received a stunning blow at the hands of its chosen champion.—*Petersburg Daily Index-Appeal.*

And didn't the Democracy choose a champion, and hasn't he delivered in behalf of the Democracy this stunning blow that is against civil-service reform?—*New York Sun.*

Greece.

Although the population of Greece is only about 2,000,000, the country can, upon an emergency, put an army of 120,000 men in the field, with 50,000 men in the militia and 30,000 in the militia reserve to fall back upon. Every Greek between the ages of 20 and 50 is enrolled as a defender of his country.

Fight with a Wolf.

At Comstock, Minn., an 8-year-old girl was driving home cows when a wolf attacked her. One of the cows rushed at the beast and tossed it in the air. A large [illegible] also went to the child's assistance, and the cow and dog soon drove the wolf back into the woods.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

FULLGRAFF PREPARING TO RETURN SOME OF THE "BOODLE."

The Member of the Board of Aldermen of 1884 Who Made a Confession Wishes to Make Restitution—A Merchant Arrested for an Alleged Attempt at Arson—Lively Times in Mining Stocks—A Catholic Priest Charged with a Misdemeanor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A story was circulated today to the effect that ex-Ald. Ludolph A. Fullgraff, of the "boodle" board of 1884, who was used as a witness for the prosecution against ex-Ald. McQuade, had taken steps to make restitution of the money that he received to induce him to vote for the Broadway Railroad grant. Investigation showed that there was some foundation for the story. Fullgraff testified on the first trial of McQuade that he was promised $20,000 for his vote and received between $18,000 and $19,000. He also swore that he was led to become a witness for the prosecution through remorse which he felt for his betrayal of the city's interests while an Alderman. At the same time, however, he testified that he had not taken any steps to make restitution of the money that he had received. It is said that since the disagreement of the jury in McQuade's first trial the prosecution have been able to see that the case against the "boodle" men would be materially strengthened if the remorse of the informers or accomplices extended to returning their ill-gotten "boodle." The amount in Fullgraff's case was very large, however, and the ex-Alderman did not see his way clear to raising so much money. Besides, it does not appear that he particularly relished the idea of parting with any of his worldly possessions. He had expended large sums of money in counsel fees and for other purposes, previous to his remorse, and these amounts he could not very well retain out of the amount he has testified that he received for his vote. It is said, however, that he went about to raise some of the money needed, and that he already has about half of the sum to be returned.

Thirty-five of the talesmen announced as having been drawn in the panel of fifty for today's inquisition to obtain a jury for the trial of McQuade, the "boodle" ex-Alderman, were present in the Court of General Sessions when the proceedings were begun. Ten jurors have now been obtained, and the work of getting two other men to complete the list was begun. Ansel Wrinberg, an importer of laces, was accepted as the eleventh juror. Louis C. Wohlsing took the twelfth seat in the box. This completed the jury for the moment, but the prosecution excused the second juror, Joseph Mitchell.

An adjourned meeting was had at 5 p. m. The changes made today are here given: Juror John Mitchell gave place to Bayard Woodruff, builder; Alexander G. Weinberg to Frederick Wagner; Adolph Rosenwasser to Henry Moeller, painter; Joseph Hanover, excused for unavoidable causes.

The Story of a Bookkeeper.

H. E. Clifford Kemp, bookkeeper for Anton Reves, manufacturer of cloaks at No. 50 Lispenard street, was arrested Nov. 19 charged with having appropriated $38 which he had collected for Reves. When Kemp was arraigned Reves withdrew the charge and Kemp was discharged. A few days later Reves instituted a civil suit against his bookkeeper for the recovery of the money alleged to have been embezzled, and on his affidavit Kemp was again arrested and imprisoned in the Ludlow Street Jail. Some time later Kemp sent word to police headquarters that he had some very important statements to make. To three detectives who answered his call Kemp told a remarkable story. He said that two or three weeks after he had been employed by Reves his employer told him that he was hard up for money and that "fire" was the only thing which could help him. Kemp didn't understand, but Reves, he says, made this proposition to him: "Reves told me," said Kemp, "that his stock was very short, and that altogether it wouldn't foot up to more than $5,000. He then offered me $2,000 if I would falsify the ledger so that it would show $20,000 more stock than really existed, take the ledger out of the building, and then have the place set on fire in so thorough a manner that it would burn down. He said he would give me $1,000 when I had made the fraudulent alteration and the other $1,000 after the building had been burned." Kemp further said that at first he indignantly refused to have anything to do with the scheme, but that Reves "kept at him" continually. He finally consented to do the work of altering the books, but persisted in refusing to have anything to do with firing the building. Reves, he says, accepted this compromise. Kemp then made the desired alteration, and, he goes on to say, he and Reves went together to the office of an insurance adjuster and there laid the most minute plans for the entire destruction of that part of the building which was occupied by Reves' stock. Kemp says that he was then paid $400 on account. At this meeting it was arranged that the fire should occur at 7:30 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, Nov. 27. Soon after this meeting Kemp was arrested. With this statement, which was written out and sworn to by Kemp, in his possession Inspector Byrnes consulted the District-Attorney and then determined to await developments. He detailed three detectives to watch the building in Lispenard street Saturday night, when, according to Kemp's story, the fire was to have occurred, but neither Reves nor anybody else attempted to start a fire that night. The case was then put into the hands of Assistant District-Attorney Davis, and last night Reves was arrested on a warrant charging him with conspiring to commit arson. He was arraigned today at the Tombs, denied the whole story, and was committed for examination, to be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in default of $1,000 bail. Reves' ledger was seized by the detectives, and Mr. Davis told a reporter tonight that the fraudulent addition of $20,000 to the stock had been easily discovered. Mr. Davis thinks that the case is a very important one and that sufficient testimony corroborating Kemp's statement will be produced tomorrow to warrant the finding of an indictment against Reves. Anton Reves made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors to Jacob P. Berg, giving preferences for $2,750. This fact is believed in part to substantiate Kemp's statement that Reves was in need of money; and, coupled with the false showing of the ledger and corroborative testimony which detectives are now working on the case and believe to have gotten, he thinks that the people have a strong case against the prisoner.

Speculation in Mining Shares.

During the last month speculation in mining shares has been on a heavier scale than at any period since 1881. A boom is now in progress on the Consolidated Exchange, and nearly all of the old shares, including both the high and low priced properties, are changing hands in large quantities and higher prices. This morning's operations were again on a very large scale and excitement ruled high, numerous outsiders being still attracted in the hope of finally realizing on investments extending back several years. Nov. 6 California & Virginia shares were thought to be booked for much higher prices. The stock at that time was selling at $11. Yesterday the same shares sold at $39. Bassick has also advanced from 13 to 29, Green Mountain from 25 to 50, Hale & Norcross from 190 to 500, Rappahannock from 10 to 30, and Sutro Tunnel from 14 to 26. Another stock which is attracting much attention is Taylor-Plumas, which has been boomed from 12 to 50 cents within a few days. The present mining craze is believed to be good for an indefinit period, and, whatever may be the outcome, the business during the last week has been remarkably heavy, the brokers are happy, and the public are having an opportunity for speculation on a scale which has not been permitted for years. The business this morning was principally in the Leadville and California shares. Consolidated California & Virginia was somewhat weaker at the opening, but reports were circulated that the company has $500,000 in the treasury and would soon pay a dividend. There was an evident attempt to freeze out some of the smaller holders of Taylor-Plumas, but without effect, it being claimed that the boom in these shares had scarcely yet begun.

A Priest Under Arrest.

An intelligent-looking old man, who wore very shabby, priestly garments, was arraigned before Justice Ford today by Detective Thomas McCormick. According to the detective, Bishop Donnelly several years ago determined on raising money enough to rebuild St. Maccarlin Cathedral at Monaghan, in the Diocese of Clogher, County Monaghan, Ireland, which was destroyed 300 years ago. He authorized Father Eugene McKenna, C. C., of Enniskillen and Father Eugene McMahon of Carrickmacross to collect subscriptions in America. About this time the prisoner, the Rev. Francis Rogers, was under suspension for cause. Soon after Fathers McMahon and McKenna arrived here it was discovered that Father Rogers was collecting funds for the rebuilding of the cathedral. He continued to collect subscriptions in various parts of the United States and Canada, and two months ago Inspector Byrnes sent out an order for his arrest. This afternoon McCormick encountered Father Rogers on Tenth avenue, followed him into a saloon, and arrested him. The priest was very indignant, but in his pocket was a subscription-book for St. Maccarlin's Cathedral, showing $22 collected and several lists of names, presumed to be those persons Father Rogers intended to visit. He had also a recommendation in Latin from an Irish Archbishop whose name and seal had been obtained. This is supposed to be a forgery. Father Rogers declared that he was innocent. He had never been defrocked, silenced, or suspended. His sole clerical offense, he insisted, was his quitting the Anghabog Mission so suddenly. He said he had not collected any money for St. Maccarlin's Cathedral.

A History of the Tweed Ring.

John Foord is about to retire from the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*, and next Monday Mr. Major E. Page of the Brooklyn *Eagle* will take Mr. Foord's place on the *Union*. The literary work contemplated by Mr. Foord is a history of the Tweed ring, which the Messrs. Scribner desire him to write for their new magazine in a series of articles, to be afterwards elaborated and published in book form.

THE PACIFIC SYSTEMS.

Commissioner Johnston's Report on the Condition of the Roads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The annual report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, has been filed with the Secretary of the Interior and was made public today. Of the Union Pacific Railway Company the Commissioner says that, on his annual tour of inspection, he "found the track, bridges, culverts, workshops, round-houses, stations, etc., of the company in excellent condition; the ties well leveled, and the rails (steel) accurately and firmly laid, constituting this as a first-class road and proving the efficiency of the present management." The financial state is summarized as follows:

Total debt	$159,435,292
Capital stock	60,868,500
Total stock and debt	220,307,792
Total assets	253,945,269
Surplus	33,637,477

Among the items of assets is one of $21,604,141, as claimed by the company, repaid to the United States. The Commissioner says that reports of the Treasury Department show settled accounts and money paid into the Treasury June 30, 1886, aggregating $20,674,414, or $929,727 less than the amount claimed by the company. The credits of the company are increased, however, by accumulated interest on sinking fund investments $448,500. Total credits June 30, 1886, $21,122,914.

The gross earning of the Union Division for the year 1885, United States and commercial, amounted to $12,215,484; expenditures allowed under the Thurman act, $7,761,605, leaving $4,453,879 as net earnings, of which the Government is entitled to 25 per cent, or $1,113,469. The amount found due from the Kansas division is $141,019, making a total of $1,254,489 due from both divisions. Instead of dividing the earnings and expenses of the Kansas division on a mileage basis, as heretofore, the amount found due by the Commissioner was based on an actual location as between the aided and non-aided portions of the road, and resulted in an increase of $32,672 in the Government requirements.

The funded debt of the Union Pacific Railway June 30, 1886, was $115,048,189, as against $116,441,797 the year before, a net decrease of $1,393,807.

The revenue of the Union Pacific Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1885, was $25,066,836; expenditures, $21,944,904; surplus, $3,121,932; surplus excluding expenditures for new construction and equipment, $3,344,281.

The net earnings were $8,404,676, against $8,941,909 in 1884. The net earnings of its auxiliary lines for the year 1885 were $1,362,774, against $1,847,265 in 1884.

The company operates twenty-one branch lines, in nineteen of which it has a controlling interest, although each has independent organization. The total mileage of these branch lines Dec. 31, 1885, was 2,687. The bonds outstanding amounted to $40,352,000, of which the Union Pacific owned $24,080,000, which cost the company $20,485,258. The total capital stock outstanding (par value) was $42,257,700, of which the Union Pacific owned $34,216,000, which cost it $11,562,334.

The net earnings of these auxiliary lines for the year ended Dec. 31, 1885, amounted to $1,366,491. The annual interest on bonds was $2,604,110. On two roads dividends amounting to $51,000 were paid on stock, all of which, however, was owned by the Union Pacific Railway Company, making a total for the year of $2,655,110, or a deficit from the business of the year of $1,288,618. That portion of the deficit, however, which represents unpaid interest upon bonds owned by the Union Pacific Company is a mere book account or a charge against the several auxiliary roads, payable from their future earnings, and not money actually paid out by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The Secretary of the Interior, in giving out this report today, made the following comment concerning the deficit indicated above:

It is claimed by Mr. Adams, the President of the company, that this deficit is apparent only, representing not money paid out, but book accounts of interest which has accrued on securities largely held by the Union Pacific Company itself. It is further claimed that during the year the auxiliary lines as a whole not only paid their own operating expenses and $1,300,000 in addition thereto, but also contributed to the main or aided line of the Union Pacific some $5,000,000 worth of traffic which otherwise it would not have received.

Of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the report of Commissioner Johnston says that its property was also found to be in excellent condition. The various lines of the company have been operated since April 1, 1885, by the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, under the terms of a lease dated Feb. 17, 1885. The gross earnings of the "Pacific system" for the year ended June 30, 1886, compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of $449,299, yet the net earnings increased $2,430,512, or 31.3 per cent. This increase was caused by a very great reduction in operating expenses. The financial condition of the road June 30, 1886, is summarized as follows:

Total debt	$122,148,538
Capital stock	59,275,500
Total stock and debt	$181,424,038
Total assets	187,433,178
Surplus	$6,009,140

The sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Companies June 30, 1886, held by the Treasurer of the United States under the act of May 7, 1878, amounted to $9,658,713, the Union Pacific having to its credit $6,419,351 and the Central Pacific $3,239,361. The following statement shows the total amounts produced under existing laws, and also the interest paid by the United States on account of the subsidy bonds since July 1, 1878: Union Pacific—interest account, $6,567,494; sinking-fund account, $5,695,040; total, $12,262,535; interest paid by the United States, $15,062,780. Central Pacific, including Western Pacific—interest account, $2,620,401; sinking-fund account, $2,949,883; total, $5,570,284; interest paid by the United States, $12,535,056.

The Commissioner adds:

In my previous report it is remarked that the condition of the sinking fund shows that the law of 1878 is inadequate to the object for which it was enacted—that of producing a sum sufficient to pay the debts that will become due to the United States from aided railroad companies. All existing laws for that object are utterly insufficient, and additional and judicious legislation will be necessary to enable those companies to discharge their debts to the Government. The total amount of interest paid by the United States on account of the subsidy bonds up to June 30, 1886, was $70,854,325, an excess over sums due the roads of $40,104,229.

Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the Commissioner says that the mileage June 30 last was 2,801; that of the 75 miles unfinished on the Cascade Division probably only five miles will be left at the end of the year. The rolling stock is of excellent quality and the property in good condition. Nearly 80 per cent of the track is laid with steel rails, weighing fifty-six pounds per yard. The track and buildings are kept in good order.

The total number of acres of land received by the company from the United States by patent and certification June 30, 1886, was 11,459,836, of which 5,830,871 have been sold. From these sales the company has received $20,836,000, and there are outstanding on time sales $3,676,204.

The following shows the financial condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company June 30, 1886:

Total debt, $82,326,925; capital stock, $87,058,310. Total stock and debt, $169,385,234; total assets, $169,588,393; surplus, $203,159. The earnings of the road for the year ended June 30, 1886, were $11,730,527; expenses, $6,156,263; net earnings, $5,574,263—an increase of $536,414, or 10.64 per cent, over last year.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A meeting of the trunk-line Presidents was held today. There were present representatives of the Erie, the Grand Trunk, the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the West Shore, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Road occupied the chair. Speaking of the meeting's work, Mr. Fink said that a beautiful spirit of harmony pervaded its discussions, which were upon subjects of no public interest. The question at issue between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads came up before the meeting, he said, but only in regard to a matter of money settlement between them amounting to a few dollars, the main question being regarded as already settled. The general result of the meeting was characterized by the Commissioner as promising a continuance of the good feeling and support which the trunk lines have sustained towards one another in the past.

Rates on a Mileage Basis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—It is announced here tonight that the decision of the Arbitration Board, composed of Messrs. Borus, Vining, Waldo, Duncan, and Guilford, who have been discussing the question of freight rates to Kansas City and Chicago, is that such rates shall be on a mileage basis. This is the position taken by the St. Louis & San Francisco and Missouri Pacific, and which was opposed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Chicago roads.

The representatives of the roads who have been in session here for several days have about completed all the details necessary for the establishment of the Southern Kansas pool and have been waiting the decision of the Board of Arbitrators. The official decision is expected to reach here tomorrow, when the final work of organizing the pool will be effected. The Missouri & Kansas Association session here, which has also been waiting the decision of the arbitrators, will probably now finish the business before it tomorrow.

The Standard Oil Company Buys a Road.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Union Railway has been sold to F. B. Carley for the Standard Oil Company. He has started for Europe to negotiate for the early completion of the road from this place to Cumberland Gap, piercing the great coal, iron, and lumber deposits of Eastern Kentucky.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Sudden Rise in School Furniture—Selecting Principals and Assistants.

The City Board of Education held its regular meeting last night. A communication was received from the Health Department in regard to smoke from school-houses. Mr. J. J. Flanders was reëlected architect of the board. The Committee on School Furniture reported bids for furnishing seats and desks for several schools. The bids averaged about 50 cents a desk higher than those of two weeks ago. The bids were rejected and the committee instructed to readvertise. A raise of 50 cents a desk in two weeks struck the board as too much of a bull movement to mean anything else than a combination among the dealers in school furniture.

The Committee on Teachers recommended that the Hendricks School when opened be a grammar school and the Jefferson School a primary school. This was concurred in, and Miss Lucia Johnston was elected principal and Miss Celia M. Gilmore head assistant of the Hendricks School. Miss Maggie A. Curran was elected principal of the Jefferson School and Miss Mary E. Halligan principal of the West Thirteenth Street School.

The Committee on School Sites recommended the purchase for school purposes of [illegible] feet on Clifton Park avenue, 100 feet north of Ogden avenue. The report was laid over in order to verify the description of the property.

The committee appointed at the last meeting reported resolutions embodying the feelings of the board in relation to the death of Miss Harriet Peake, late principal of the Lincoln Street School.

The new school on Twenty-third place, between Portland and Wentworth avenues, was named the Harrison, and was carried unanimously. The board then adjourned.

ONE THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE.

A General Lockout Expected in the Mahoning Valley.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 1.—The indications are that a general strike among all the coal miners of the Mahoning Valley will be on before the close of the week. The men of several mines near here recently demanded an advance of 10 cents per ton, the present basis being 55 cents. The operators, after considering the matter, refused to accede to the demand, claiming they could not afford to pay it and keep the mines in operation, though admitting that the wages earned by the men were very low. Today the miners in the employ of the Witch Hazel Coal Company, Foster Company, and Manning Coal Company, numbering 1,000 men, all struck and refused to work, stating that they would not go in until the advance was conceded. A demand was made at the Poland shaft and several others for an advance, but as yet they have not come out. Both sides are firm and a long lockout is expected by many.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A large number of coal operators were in the city today discussing the strike at Jackson and the threatened lockout of miners in the Hocking, Mahoning, and Perry County districts. They were loud in their denunciation of the miners, who, they said, had entered into an agreement for a year at 55 cents per ton. The Jackson County miners were asked tonight to go to work tomorrow and submit the question of an advance of five cents per ton to arbitration. No answer has yet been received from the proposition. The indications are that the operators will grant the advance asked for, as they are overrun with orders at good prices and can afford to pay the increase.

Important New Telephone Invention.

The new telephone which has been devised and patented by William Marshall of New York City promises to be a dangerous competitor with the Bell monopoly if it be not forthwith gobbled up by it, especially since recent experiments have demonstrated its success when in practical operation. The New York *Times*, in describing the instrument, says that no magnet or diaphragm is used, and "it depends for its acoustic interpretation of electric pulsations upon the alternate calming and separation of sheets of ordinary tinfoil and paper arranged as a condenser." Omitting the long, technical description, the *Times* says:

To the eye the receiver appears simply as a small duodecimo volume of wrapping paper illustrated with tinfoil, the illustrations being inserted between the pages. Beyond this there is nothing but a plain black walnut handle, fashioned something like the newspaper files in use in hotels. To this are attached a pair of binding screws serving to connect the alternate leaves of tinfoil to the line.

The instrument yesterday afternoon was placed by Mr. Marshall in a circuit whose electrical resistance was equal to that of an ordinary telegraph wire 200 miles in length. He called the distant station in the ordinary way and requested that the operator whistle a tune for the purpose of a test. Instantly in response from the pages of the embryo book issued the clear and melodious notes of "Grandfather's Clock," plainly audible all over the room. A conversation then took place, and the replies delivered from the book were clear, absolutely free from the usual metallic resonance of a telephone, and perfectly human in timbre. The battery power was next doubled, and the result was a corresponding increase in the volume of sound, the clearness being unimpaired. Tested in every way, it yielded entirely satisfactory results, and in volume, tone, and distinctness was immeasurably superior to even the best of the Bell telephones now in use.

The principal advantages of the new telephone are said to be its great simplicity, its perfection of operation, and the cheapness of its construction. Unless the courts shall decide that neither Marshall, Gray, nor any one else has any right to invent telephones or discover new methods of transmitting sounds, or have anything to do with telephones, without Bell's consent, it looks as if Marshall had discovered something of great value. Even then, there is the added danger that this vast, crushing monopoly may reach out and absorb it, as it has others. In such case the Government will have to step in and shorten the life of the patent or pass some general law conferring the right to manufacture under any patent by the payment of a reasonable royalty, or quietly let Bell have the earth.

Her Voice Restored by Prayer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The people of Ashley, a small town a few miles from Wilkesbarre, are not a little agitated concerning a singular case of faith cure. Miss Katie Martin, 18 years old, the daughter of respectable parents living in Ashley, has after eight years of silence recovered the full and perfect use of her voice. Throughout all these years of silence Miss Martin frequently expressed the belief that her voice would be suddenly and miraculously restored to her, and prayed frequently and fervently for this to come about. A short time ago her parents heard of remarkable cures being effected by a visit paid to the world-famous Knock church in the west of Ireland. They were contemplating sending their daughter there when they learned that ailments had been cured by taking some of the plaster from the walls of the church, soaking it in water, and drinking it. They succeeded in obtaining some of the plaster, and Sunday Katie drank freely of the water in which it had been soaked. She also spent the whole evening in prayer, and retired about midnight. Early in the morning her parents were roused by the sound of fervent prayer and thanksgiving from their daughter's room. They rushed in and found her on her knees returning thanks for the miraculous restoration of her voice. The cure is vouched for by a number of persons of the highest respectability.

Wages are low, but you can now buy the celebrated Salvation Oil for twenty-five cents.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

FIXING FREIGHT RATES TO SOUTHERN KANSAS POINTS.

The St. Louis Roads Refuse to Carry Out the Agreement—A Sort of a Compromise Reached by the Arbitrators—A War Almost Inevitable—The Western Passenger Pool Still Hanging Fire—Meeting of the Central Traffic Association—Receiver Appointed.

Messrs. N. Guilford, George M. Bogue, E. P. Vining, J. Waldo, and William Duncan, the arbitrators to fix rates and differentials on freight business from Southern Kansas points (Wichita pool) to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, concluded their labors at a late hour Tuesday evening. Their decision was submitted to Chairman Midgley yesterday in a sealed envelope, but it has been agreed that the envelope containing the decision shall not be opened or the decision promulgated until the pooling agreement has been definitly adopted and signed by all the roads. It was learned yesterday that the St. Louis lines had gone back on the agreement and refused to carry it out on account of new complications between the roads west of the Missouri River. Commissioner Midgley received a request yesterday morning to come to St. Louis at once to confer with the officials of the roads there regarding the new trouble, but he could not go as he is suffering from a severe cold. The opinion prevails here that the new issues were raised by the St. Louis lines in order to afford them an opportunity to repudiate the whole arrangement if the decision of the arbitrators should not be favorable to their interests. As the agreement specially provides that the decision of the arbitrators should not be promulgated, or, in other words, there should be no arbitration until the pooling agreement was confirmed by all the lines, the order was given to keep the decision sealed up until all details of the new agreement had been fully perfected, so as to afford no line a chance to repudiate the agreement upon finding that the decision of the arbitrators did not meet its views. It is learned that the meeting of the arbitrators was a very interesting one, and Mr. Guilford, the fifth arbitrator, who is virtually the judge in the matter, had to be labored with by the other arbitrators for a long time before he could make up his mind which side to espouse. Although a sealed verdict has been submitted, enough has leaked out to give an idea of the result that has been reached by the arbitrators.

The decision is said to be a compromise of the positions taken by the contending factions, and substantially provides that if the sum of locals from St. Louis to Kansas City, added to the local from Kansas City to Wichita, makes $1, the direct lines to St. Louis are allowed to charge 95 cents and the roads through Kansas City to charge the same. This makes a five-cent differential on business from Wichita to Kansas City, but does not affect the through rates to Chicago. The St. Louis lines demanded 90 cents of the sum locals, which would have given them a 10-cent differential against Kansas City, while the Santa Fé Road wanted the full sum of locals or no differential to St. Louis. This applies to Wichita business only. On business from points nearer to Kansas City no differential is allowed to St. Louis. It is the general opinion that the St. Louis lines will not be satisfied with this decision, and will therefore refuse to sign the agreement, in which event the decision of the arbitrators will never be promulgated. It is hard to see how under these circumstances a serious war on Southwestern freight rates can be avoided. It has been the impression that the St. Louis lines never earnestly desired a pool on that business (unless they were given all they demanded), being of the opinion that they could do better by open competition. The Chicago roads and the Santa Fé are prepared for the issue, and they feel confident that they will be able to hold more than their own against the competition of St. Louis. It is understood that they propose in the event of St. Louis opening up a fight they will make the same rates from Chicago to all Southwestern points as are made from St. Louis, and this will certainly bring the business to Chicago.

Another Obstacle in the Way of Forming a Western Passenger Association.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the various roads interested in the formation of a gross money pool on passenger traffic between Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs and Omaha made another effort yesterday to come to an agreement, but were again unsuccessful. The difficulty which forced the last meeting to abandon the further consideration of the proposed agreement was caused by the demand of the Wabash to be allowed to pick out any one of the three previous years upon which to base its percentages. All the other roads insisted that the Wabash percentage must be fixed in the same manner as provided for the other roads—namely: upon the average of the business done during the three previous years. The subject was again taken up for consideration after the meeting had been called to order yesterday morning. After some discussion the Wabash consented to accept the provision as originally proposed. This complication disposed of, another one arose which proved equally vexatious. The Wabash demanded that it be allowed to make the same rate per mile between St. Louis and Council Bluffs as was made between Chicago and Council Bluffs. To justify this demand it claimed that the roads between Peoria and Council Bluffs had been permitted for the last two years to quote such rates, and it could see no reason why it should not be extended the same privilege between St. Louis and Council Bluffs. The other roads contended that such action as demanded by the Wabash would be in the shape of special legislation, and could not be taken without throwing the doors wide open for the cutting of rates. They thought the agreement fully covered the question raised by the Wabash. It would not do to give one road privileges that were not accorded to others. The consideration of the matter consumed the entire afternoon session, and, finding that the Wabash refused to recede from its position, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, after appointing a committee to take the matter under consideration and see if it could not arrive at some satisfactory conclusion. The committee consists of Vice-President T. J. Potter of the Burlington, General-Manager A. A. Talmage of the Wabash, Traffic-Manager W. R. Newman of the Missouri Pacific, and General-Manager C. H. Chappel of the Alton.

Meeting of the Central Traffic Association.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard has just called a general meeting of the Central Traffic Association to be held at the committee rooms in this city, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1886, at 10:30 a. m. The subjects to be considered are as follows:

The consideration of the proposed contract of the association; the report of the committee on pools from the lake cities; the report of the committee on the relations of the Lehigh Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways to this association; the report of the committee on rates via the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, as related to the rates via the railways in this association. The report of the committee to recommend permanent arbitrators; the report of the committee on live-stock and dressed-beef; the operation of the resolutions advancing the billing weight on live-stock to cover the excess weights not now being charged for; the report of the committee of auditors appointed to revise the basis for apportionment of the expenses of the association and audit the accounts of the Commissioner; the report by the Commissioner on the revision of the existing percentages with the Pacific coast lines; the nomination of the Tobacco and Cotton-Rate and Classification Committees; action on the resolutions offered by Judge Burke at the last meeting, relative to frequent meetings of the association and full representation of all lines; report as to companies that have not yet affixed their signatures to the passenger agreement; the progress of passenger pools; action upon the payment of passenger commissions to agents in trunk-line territory; any other business pertinent to the freight or passenger traffic of the association.

In view of the importance of the subjects to be presented at this meeting, and having reference especially to the proposed agreement, Commissioner Blanchard earnestly requests a full attendance.

A Timely Reform.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company has inaugurated a reform on its sleeping-cars that ought to be emulated by all the sleeping-car lines in the country. Nearly everybody who has had occasion to travel in sleeping-cars has been more or less annoyed by the system of feeing the porters—nothing less than a 25-cent fee from each passenger per day being considered a fair remuneration. The sleeping-car companies are responsible for this nuisance, as they pay only a nominal salary to their porters, considering that their fees give them more than an adequate remuneration for their services, thus making the passenger pay the salaries of the porters. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, which runs its own sleepers, has now decided to stop the nuisance. The porters on its cars are given a living salary, and orders have been issued prohibiting them from receiving any fees whatever from passengers. They are permitted, if specially requested to do so, to blacken passengers' boots, but in no case shall they charge more than 10 cents for such service. If the Pullman, New York Central, and other sleeping-car companies would inaugurate the same reform their action would be cheered by an appreciative public.

The Central Iowa Railway.

A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by the Central Trust Company of New York against the Central Iowa Railway of Illinois and Iowa to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,517,000 on the Illinois Division of the road. The trust-deed was given Dec. 15, 1882, to aid in the construction of the Illinois Division, but the bonds which were secured thereby were signed by the Iowa Division and payable in 1912, with 6 per cent interest. In June, 1884, the Illinois Division executed a consolidated mortgage to secure bonds issued by the Iowa Division to take up all the previous bonds on both divisions, but this funding scheme has never been carried out. The Illinois Division runs from Peoria through Peoria, Fulton, Knox, Warren, and Henderson Counties to Keithsburg, in Mercer County. An application was at once made to Judge Gresham, and by consent of the road Ethelbert L. Dudley was appointed receiver, with the usual powers, under a bond for $50,000.

From Indianapolis to Omaha.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been made this week for a speedy release of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield from the hands of a receiver through foreclosure sale. As soon as Trustee Ashurst draws up a decree it will be approved by the court and the date of sale fixed. When the road is again placed in the hands of its owners it will soon become a link in an important line from Indianapolis to Omaha, the preliminary arrangements for which are nearly completed. The line as proposed will be about as follows: From Indianapolis to Decatur, 153 miles; Decatur to Quincy, 151 miles; Quincy to Trenton, 136 miles; Trenton to Maryville by the Wabash (to be built and connect with the Wabash from St. Louis to Omaha), twenty-six miles; Maryville by the Wabash to Omaha, 144 miles; total, 510 miles. The Quincy Missouri & Pacific Division, from Quincy to Trenton, lately released by the Wabash, has been purchased by the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield for $3,000,000, half of which has been paid. Messrs. Hammond and Crawford say the twenty-six miles of road to be built will be completed probably by the time the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield is released from litigation.

A New Line to St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The *Journal* says:

Recent developments show that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is moving to secure a road into St. Louis. The building of an extension from Slidell to Tuscola and then later to Mattoon does not by any means cover the program. The *Journal* has information that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois have parties quietly looking after a charter for right of way north from Mattoon to St. Louis, which has practically dropped out of sight, and further it is intimated that the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, or the Corbin syndicate, is interested in this enterprise, and that after the Indianapolis, Burlington & Western is recognized it will show its hand. It is stated that the Indianapolis, Burlington & Western, in connection with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, could, through the proposed extension, secure shorter lines between Chicago and St. Louis and between Indianapolis and St. Louis than some of the lines now have. The proposition is to make the road as near an air line from Mattoon to St. Louis as possible, and it is said that such a road can be built at such a cost per mile as to make the bonded debt resting on the extension quite small as compared with that resting on the roads with which it would come in competition.

New Shops for the Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Plans and specifications for new car and locomotive shops, to be erected at Austin, Minn., have been completed by Chief-Engineer Whittemore of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The buildings will be of brick, after plans somewhat similar to those of the West Milwaukee shops, and will cost about $450,000. The main building will be 200x150 feet, and the others of proportionate dimensions. Work is to be commenced on the plant at once. The new works are expected to relieve the Milwaukee shops of a great deal of repair work.

Will Shorten the Time to Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—Two Pittsburg men have just obtained a patent for a system for interlocking railroad signals which, by obviating the necessity of many stops, will, it is claimed, reduce the time between Pittsburg and Chicago to twenty hours. This is the opinion of a number of railroad men who have examined the contrivance. It will be tested on the Fort Wayne Road as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Notes.

As the car service of the Rock Island is frequently impaired through unnecessary delay in unloading material shipped for the use of the company, General Superintendent H. F. Royce instructs agents that prompt notice must be given to proper officer—either head of department or foreman in charge—of the arrival of any kind of material (in car-load) for company use, and if unloading same is delayed exceeding forty-eight hours from service of such notice a statement of facts must be sent to the General Superintendent's office by the first train. Exception will be made in reporting car-loads of soft coal for engine use.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various roads between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis will meet at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of considering the proposition to form a pool on Northwestern Passenger Traffic similar to the pool recently formed by the Southwestern Passenger Association. The question of allotment of percentages will form the most difficult problem to be solved. The Northwestern passenger traffic cannot be divided upon the three-years' plan adopted by the Southwestern roads, because there are three new roads in the field which have just commenced to compete for the business and have no records for previous years upon which to base percentages. If sufficient time can be found the Northwestern managers will meet during the afternoon to consider the subject of allotting percentages for the roads in the Northwestern Freight Association.

COLVIN'S LICENSE PROPOSITION.

Only a Little Scheme to Help Carter Harrison Along.

There was very little talk at the City-Hall yesterday about Colvin's proposition to raise saloon licenses to $1,000. About everybody has settled down to the conviction that it is only "buncombe," introduced simply for the purpose of permitting Mayor Harrison to veto the ordinance in order to make himself "solid" again with the saloonkeepers. Mr. Harrison, it is understood, intends to run for Mayor next spring, and believes, if he can get the Democratic nomination, Gruenhut, Rogers, and his other Labor henchmen will fix things so that he can secure the indorsement of the Labor party. The Committee on Licenses, which meets Friday, will send for the Mayor and ask him if he thinks the fee should be increased, the object being to find out, if possible, whether he will sanction the measure. If he does it will doubtless be passed. If not the Republican Aldermen say they will not give him an opportunity to make political capital.

The West Chicago Saloonkeepers' Association met yesterday afternoon. Much indignation was expressed at the possibility of a $1,000 license, and a committee of three was appointed to wait on the City Council at its next meeting and enter an earnest protest.

County Commissioner Fortune, speaking of the ordinance, said: "That ordinance can never be passed. Carter Harrison will veto it if it does. It can never pass, and it will kill Cullerton, and Hildreth, and Colvin. They need never go before their constituents again."

Finding Mrs. Hall's Corpse.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A private letter from Hardy, Ark., states that the body of Mrs. Hall, who had been cruelly murdered, was found in a ravine near that place last Monday. The face, arms, and breast of the murdered woman showed severe bruises, and the ground where she was found showed evidence of a hard struggle.

Important to Travelers.

When you visit New York stop at the Buckingham Hotel, Fifth avenue, kept on the European plan. Very centrally located for either transient or permanent guests; near the Grand Central Depot, and quite accessible by either elevated or surface railroads, also by stages which pass the door every few minutes. This magnificent hotel is elegantly furnished, and has splendid public parlors for ladies and gentlemen, smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, private dining-rooms, etc., etc. It has rooms varying in price from $1 per day upwards, also superior accommodations for families wishing to make either long or short stays. The restaurant is unsurpassed and the prices reasonable.

SAILING OVER ICY SEAS.

A BIG FLEET CAUGHT OUT IN A SCREECHING NORTHWESTER.

Some of the Vessels That Are Bound for Chicago—The Steam-Barge Marshall and Schooner Arundel Beached Near Manistee—Release of the Speedwell and Ellsworth—A Deckhand Crushed to Death—General Marine News—Vessel Movements.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning the wind suddenly hauled to about west-northwest and in a few minutes developed into a furious gale. The temperature fell rapidly and at daylight went down to nearly zero. All day long the wind howled and screeched at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and at frequent intervals attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour. All vessels that reached port during the day were covered with ice, and sailors reported having suffered severely from the intense cold. Outside the sea was running very high, but by keeping the weather shore close aboard vessels that were on this side of the lake fetched port without much difficulty. Many vessels that are overdue here did not arrive, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of all that were caught in the blow on a lee shore. At least fifty vessels were exposed to the gale on Lake Michigan and almost as many more are known to be on Lakes Huron and Erie. The following is a partial list of the fleet that is headed for Chicago: Stmrs Hackett and consorts, Iron Duke and consort, Alaska and consort, J. W. Westcott, D. C. Whitney, B. W. Arnold, Lehigh, Pickands, Conestoga, Montana, Australasia, Cormorant, Fred Mercur, Avon, Syracuse, Boston, Starucca, Richard Winslow, Escanaba, Hattie B. Pereue, Champlain, and schrs Felicitous, Charles Marshall, J. H. Mead, C. C. Trowbridge, A. J. Dewey, Higgie, Mary D. Ayer, A. J. Mowry, Lake Forest, John Raber, Cascade, Mediator, W. O. Goodman, Tempest, Cuyahoga, Carrier, Willie Loutit, Ray S. Farr, Waukesha, Scotia, Granger, Mineral State, Emma C. Hutchinson, Michigan, and E. A. Nicholson. Among the vessels that are causing uneasiness is the schr A. J. Dewey, which broke away from the tug Wright Sunday night, and was last seen Monday morning off Big Point au Sable. The Tioga left here for Buffalo Tuesday night, but there were no departures yesterday. The Susquehanna was expected to start before morning. The H. E. Packer and Clyde were unable to secure grain cargoes for Buffalo and were ordered into winter-quarters here.

A Steamer and Consort Ashore.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A furious northwest gale, accompanied by a heavy snow-storm, set in last night and is still raging. Several disasters on the lake have been reported, and it is believed here that many more will be heard from along this shore. At 3 o'clock this morning the steam-barge Maggie Marshall and her consort, the schr Arundel, were driven on the beach four miles south of here. The crews of both vessels escaped in the yawls. The boats left Milwaukee for this port yesterday noon and picked up Big Point Au Sable Light at midnight. About 2 o'clock the snow-storm abated, and the vessels found themselves uncomfortably close to the beach. The steamer made an attempt to pull out into the lake, but the wind and sea drove her and her consort ashore. They lie on sandy bottom and are not pounding. The steamer is about her length from shore. She is light, and was scuttled by the crew. The jibboom of the schooner overhangs the cliff. She has 6,000 bushels of oats. Both vessels are owned by Louis Sands of Manistee, who also owned the tug Wright, which was wrecked here Monday. The Marshall is valued at $20,000, and is insured in the St. Paul Fire & Marine for $16,000. The policy was extended yesterday. The Arundel is valued at 4,000 and is not insured.

A black three-masted vessel is lying at anchor one mile off shore nine miles south of here. As there is good holding-ground where she lies it is thought she will be able to weather the storm. Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the schr Willie Loutit, which left here yesterday afternoon. The prop Burnham arrived today.

Reports from the Wrecks.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The schr Speedwell, which went ashore five miles above here Nov. 12, was floated today and is in the harbor here. She is not damaged much.

MINORVILLE, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The schr Mineral State went ashore a mile north of Jacksonport last night. The tug Jesse Spalding started for her this morning, but the vessel had succeeded in working herself off before assistance came. She is loaded with stone for Sheboygan and is on her way here tonight in tow of the Spalding.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The barge Matilda, owned by A. A. Pinet of this place, while in tow of the tug Peter Smith and bound from Port Lambton to Saginaw, sprung a leak off Point au Gres this evening and sunk. The crew were saved by the tug. The Matilda was valued at $5,000 and insured. She was loaded with stone and wine. Navigation closed on Saginaw River today.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Capt. C. Benham, who is engaged in wrecking the schr David Wallace, ashore at Marquette, telegraphs that work has been temporarily suspended on account of the storm, but with a return to more favorable weather they will be able to get her off very soon. He also says the schr Republic, ashore on Williams' Island, is in such bad shape that it is not worth while trying to release her.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 1.—There were no arrivals or clearances today, owing to the heavy northwest wind. One foot of snow has fallen during the last twenty hours. A strong current of water is kept up in the canal to keep the channel free of ice. A private telegram from Marquette states that a tow of barges, probably Sparta and Sumatra, are on their way here. It is impossible for them to make the canal during the present terrible gale. The tug Mystic has been gone twenty-four hours to tow in two vessels of the Niagara's tow and there are no signs of her yet. The steam-barge George Spencer has been here thirty hours waiting for the storm to abate. Navigation through Sault River is virtually closed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A blizzard attaining a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour has prevailed all day, with the weather below zero. All vessels arriving are badly iced up, among them the grain-laden steamships Tacoma and R. A. Packer, from Chicago for Buffalo. The Packer is covered with ice from stem to stern. Her Captain says there is 500 tons of ice on her. The two Flint and Pére Marquette propellers, which crossed the lake in the teeth of the gale, are one mass of ice, not a spot of paint being visible. the schrs Waukesha and H. B. Moore arrived this evening, both being completely iced with the exception of parts of their masts and rigging. The crew of the Waukesha were covered with ice, the heavy mist having frozen as it fell on their clothing, and they were stiff with cold. This morning they had little hopes of making Milwaukee. The schooner was down almost two feet by the head, caused by the heavy weight of ice, which was a foot thick on her deck and an average of four inches on her sides. Salt was used to melt the ice and keep her anchor free for an emergency and kerosene and salt were used on her head sails. Her lower canvas was still set when she reached the dock. The prop Alaska, with the barge Annie Sherwood, left for Chicago this morning, but returned this afternoon. Other arrivals were the R. J. Hackett, Susan E. Peck, Itaska, Shrigley, and Lawrence.

Around the Lakes.

MIDLAND, Ont., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The bay is frozen over and navigation is closed for the season.

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The bay is frozen over and navigation is practically closed for the season.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The schr Twilight, which was fast in the ice off Massasauga Point, was released by a tug and brought into port this afternoon.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The schr Great Western, which ran aground at Nine Mile Point, was got off last night without damage. The schr Pride of America, with a cargo of barley, was towed here from Collins Bay today. Part of her cargo is wet. A survey is being held. Wind northeast, fresh; snowing.

General Nautical Notes.

The schr Scotia came in last night.

Last spring the hull pool refused to insure the schr Two Fannies. She concluded her season's work yesterday, and has not cost her owner a cent for repairs.

Capt. Finn, owner of the schr Lem Ellsworth, received a dispatch yesterday stating that his vessel had been released from Carrolton Island and was expected to reach Ogdensburg last night.

Capt. Galvin, the Buffalo vessel agent, arrived from Ashland yesterday. He says there is no water in sight there, and the schrs Planet, Helvetia, C. G. King, and Senator, all laden with ore, have been compelled to go into winter quarters.

Late last night the prop Albany came down the river and ran alongside of the Oceanica, which was lying at the dock between State and Clark streets. A deck hand was sent ashore with a line and in stepping over to the Oceanica he fell between the two steamers and was crushed to death.

The Seamen's Assembly of the Knights of Labor held a meeting at Cleveland yesterday and decided that many of the disasters that have occurred on the lakes this season were the result of overloading vessels and hiring incompetent sailors. A resolution was adopted urging Congressman Foran to do everything in his power to secure the passage of a bill introduced by him last winter to regulate the lake marine "and put a stop to this wholesale murder."

The old schr Elgin arrived yesterday. Three weeks ago she broke adrift from the stmr City of New York on Lake Huron. The steamer went ashore and was not released until last Monday. The Elgin sailed to Sault Ste. Marie, loaded lumber, and came to Chicago without aid.

Vessel Movements.

Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 1.—Down—Lycoming, 9 p. m.

South Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Departed—M. L. Collins, Josephine.

Whitehall, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Arrived—R. C. Brittain. A blizzard is raging.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Up—Pridgeon, Ogdensburg to Chicago. Wind northwest, fresh.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 1.—Arrived—Iron Age, well iced up. Departed—Onoko. Wind northwest, fresh; clear.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 1.—Arrived—A. Everett, Raleigh, Columbia, H. J. Webb, James F. Joy, J. S. Richards, Our Son.

East Tawas, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The prop City of Concord arrived last night, loaded salt for Cleveland, and is now awaiting weather.

Grand Haven, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A heavy wind and snow storm has prevailed all day. All boats remained inside. The schr City of Grand Haven is known to be out.

Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The barges Root and Suit have gone to Saugatuck to lay up. The City of Grand Rapids stripped here today. Wind bound—John Otis, Anna Thorine.

Sand Beach, Mich., Dec. 1.—Fresh west wind tonight, with occasional snow-squalls. In for refuge—Garden City and two barges, John Owen, Michigan, Nicholson. Freezing weather; the harbor is full of ice.

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The schr Narragansett left Escanaba last night, bound here laden with iron ore. A terrific northwest blizzard has been blowing all day. Navigation on Pine Lake has closed.

Port Colborne, Ont., Dec. 1.—Down—J. C. Finney, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn. The steam-barge Lothair and consort and tug Mocking-Bird with barge Wahnapitee, bound up the lake, ran in here for shelter. Wind northwest, fresh.

Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 1.—Up—John Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 3 a. m.; Milwaukee, 10:45. Down—D. M. Dickinson and barges, 5 a. m.; Wilcox, Middlesex, 6; Milwaukee, 11:40; Conemaugh, 3:40 p. m.; H. B. Tuttle, 4:10; Business, 5; Pacific, 6:40. Wind northwest, fresh.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—Up—Schoolcraft, William Howe, 6 a. m.; H. S. Hubbell and barge, 6:20; A. A. Turner and barge, 8:40; C. F. Curtis and barges, 9:10; Inter-Ocean, 10; D. F. Rose, 10; J. H. Farwell and consorts, 11:10; Dauntless, 11:10; Cumberland, 1:30 p. m.; Penokee, 1:50; N. G. West, 3:30. Down—Campana, 10:50 a. m.; Benton and barges, 1 p. m.

Minorville, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Up—T. H. Smith towing schr Belle. Weather-bound—W. O. Goodman, H. Rand, Tempest, Leo, Challenge, Cascade, Grace Williams, Idaho, D. M. Wilson. The prop B. W. Arnold is anchored off the canal. The schr J. H. Mead was towed in after dark well iced up. The schr Sardinia is loading at Whitefish Bay. The schr Cuyahoga is reported to have gone into winter quarters at North Bay. The tug Parker is still with her. Southwest gale.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Dec. 1.—Down—Samson, S. L. Watson, Queen City, 5 a. m.; Onoko, 3 p. m. Up—Lehigh, 10:40 last night. Up today—Starucca, 9:20 a. m. In harbor—E. B. Hale, D. Ballentine, Veronica, Fred Mercur, W. H. Barnum, John F. Eddy, Avon, Charles J. Kershaw, H. J. Jewett, Ahira Cobb, Northwest, H. W. Sage. Heavy northwest wind, with snow all day. There is no anchor ice in the straits yet and very little along the shores. Mercury 16° above.

Cheboygan, Mich., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A heavy northwest wind and blinding snow-storm prevails, freezing hard. The steam-barge Colwell and tow and prop Minnie M. were laid up here today. The Leviathan will tow the City of New York to Milwaukee as soon as practicable. The latter has a pump on, but is not leaking much and is injured but little. The schr F. B. Gardner is still outside, bound down with lumber. Up today—Ballentine, Northwest, Starucca, Fred Mercur. Down—Onoko.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 1—The arrivals since last night were the Fountain City, Vanderbilt, Oneida, C. Tower, V. H. Ketcham, Nevada, J. P. Donaldson, Brightie, Mason, Carney. All will lie up here. The departures were the Australasia, coal, Chicago; Mocking Bird, with Wahnapatee, railroad iron, Manistique. The Montana and James Pickands were ready to leave for Chicago, and the Boston, the only other boat to go above this lake, was to be ready tomorrow. The wind is blowing a gale from the west.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Chester B. Jones, Buffalo; T. W. Palmer, Buffalo; Emma L. Coyne, Buffalo; Ohio, Buffalo; Helena, Erie; Genoa, Buffalo; Havana, Buffalo; Golden Fleece, Buffalo.

Arrived with sundries—City of Fremont, Duluth; Jay Gould, Duluth.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—C. H. Starke, Muskegon; Eagle Wing, Muskegon; Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; Manistique, Osceola; Guido, Pierport; R. A. Seymour Jr., Manistee; M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier; C. Raab, Sutton's Bay; Lillie Pratt, Ludington; Flying Cloud, Traverse Bay; Jennie Mullin, Manistee; J. C. Perrett, Menominee; I. Stephenson, Marinette; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Empire State, Menominee; E. F. Judd, Menekaunee; Elgin, Sailors' Encampment.

Cleared with grain—Oceanica, Buffalo, 51,441 bu corn and sundries; Susquehanna, Buffalo, 66,000 bu flaxseed and 20,000 bu corn; M. E. Packard, South Haven, 600 bu oats; Albany, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn and sundries.

Cleared with sundries—Lawrence, Cheboygan; Portage, Buffalo.

Cleared light—R. A. Seymour, Manistee; C. H. Starke, Milwaukee; Nellie Torrent, Manistee.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Disease Among Cattle—The Timber Culture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, today submitted his second annual report to the President. He describes in general terms the progress made in agriculture during recent years and the conditions which contribute to make this "the best-fed nation on the globe." He sets forth at length the benefits derived and to be expected from agricultural experiments. The report says:

The stations and colleges of the several States are constantly urged to enlarged experiments and often find themselves striking "new leads," which they cannot follow, all for want of means. Hence the general interest in the bill now before Congress "For the establishment of agricultural experimental stations in connection with the agricultural colleges," and the prevalent opinion of its importance and the desire for its early enactment. No measure is now pending or proposed of greater import or bearing a brighter promise of deep-seated and lasting benefits to the agricultural interests of the United States in all their branches.

In commenting upon the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry he describes the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and says:

Every effort possible under the existing laws has been made to locate the deceased animals and isolate all that have been exposed. It would have been most fortunate if every animal exposed to the disease and liable to contract it could have been summarily slaughtered and the contagion thus eradicated. With a disease of this character at Chicago it has been truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. There can be no doubt that it will be soon and widely disseminated unless prompt and effectual action can be instituted for its speedy suppression. Even now it may have been scattered to some extent in the West, and the investigations of the next year will probably bring other outbreaks to light. The matter is a most important one, overshadowing in urgency all others affecting our agricultural population, and of vital interest also to every consumer of beef, of milk, of butter, and of cheese. To prevent the spread of this scourge, which has already greatly affected our foreign and inter-State commerce, additional legislation by Congress is now essential. Much valuable work has already been done in Maryland, and the danger of the dissemination of the contagion from that State has been greatly lessened. No work has been done in the State of New York, because it was evident that the appropriation was not sufficient to secure any favorable result there on account of the infection. The disease also exists in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, but the State authorities have not yet accepted the rules and regulations of the department for coöperation. I greatly regret the necessity of announcing the existence of this dangerous disease over such a wide area, but the serious results to be apprehended from it make it imperative that the truth should be known, in order that such legislative action may be taken as is indicated by the emergency.

Upon forestry, he says that there is practically no reproduction attempted or forest-planting done worth mentioning in comparison with the enormous annual consumption. The report continues:

As a first step of reform undoubtedly the land policy of the United States in the timbered regions requires a change according to the conditions of those localities. Besides the good example which the Government may set in taking better care of its own timber lands it might appropriately extend its operations by planting on a large scale in several contiguous sections in the treeless States and Territories of the West. The military reservations in these States owned by the General Government would form a most desirable field of operation. Only by such extensive planting can a desirable modification of the extremes of climate on the Western plains be expected.

The Commissioner calls attention to the need of a fund to be used in sending specialists to foreign countries in response to invitations to take part in scientific investigations of all sorts. He thinks reports made from the standpoint of the needs of this country instead of from the foreign view would be very valuable.

A Collision on the Northern Pacific.

GLYNDON, Minn., Dec. 1.—There was a collision this morning at 8 o'clock on the Northern Pacific between mail-train No. 1 and east-bound passenger No. 6 on a curve two miles west of Muskoda. Both locomotives were smashed and the mail-car of No. 1 was burned. Conductor Eldred and the engineer and fireman of No. 6 were all slightly bruised about the head, and Mail-Agent Linnen was similarly hurt, besides a dislocation of the shoulder. All have gone to the hospital at Brainerd. Part of the mail was destroyed. The mail-train was five hours late and the two trains had conflicting orders.

Bronchial affections result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh. Try this medicine.

THEY MUST PAY $37,000.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANY'S DIRECTORS.

Salary Paid the Former President of the Republic Life Out of Assets to Be Made Good by Those Who Voted It—The Late George Chandler's Estate—A Damage Suit Against Police-Captain Schaack—Damages Wanted from a Hackman.

Judge Bagby yesterday decided the case of S. D. Ward, receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, against J. Alder Ellis, Emerson W. Peet, Samuel M. Nickerson, J. V. Farwell, John M. Butler, and George C. Clarke to recover $23,208 alleged to have been illegally paid to Farwell for salary as President of the insurance company. It was claimed that Nickerson, Peet, Ellis, Butler, and Clarke were the Finance Committee, and that June 14, 1876, they voted to pay Farwell the above sum, and as officers also of the National Life-Insurance Company they voted to pay him $5,208 for like services for that company; that such sums were paid out of the assets of the Republic Insurance Company when it was insolvent, and hence were illegally paid and could be recovered back. Farwell claimed that in January, 1876, he had made an agreement with Nickerson, Peet, and Ellis for the sale of his stock to them for $26.50 a share, or $66,000, and that this $28,000 was part of the consideration for the stock, though he was not aware it came from the treasury of the Republic Company. The other defendants pleaded the bar of the statute of limitations, as so long a time had elapsed since the payment was made that its legality could not be attacked.

The Judge held that the contract between Farwell and the Finance Committee meant something very different from what it stated on its face—it meant the payment to Farwell of a salary amounting to $23,416. If the contract did not mean what it said, it looked as though there was an attempt at concealment. There was enough in the contract itself to excite one's suspicions that there was some ulterior purpose in the matter, and that was a purpose to get control of the company, and a control in such shape as to prevent any interference with the purpose of wreckage. If the contract only intended to give Farwell a salary it was illegal and void as against the creditors of the company. If Farwell did combine with the parties in such a scheme he ought to be held for whatever liability occurred afterward, unless they were relieved by the statute of limitations. But the evidence went to show that Farwell was not a party to the concealment or the fraud which was practiced on the shareholders and creditors of the company. The acts of the three principal defendants—Nickerson, Peet, and Ellis, however, were not of such a character that any legal presumptions should be indulged in their favor. They were in possession, and had sought possession persistently and ingeniously—had worked their way into the citadel of the corporation, and sat quietly down with a view of wrecking it to their own profit. Whether they did actually wreck it or not was not material. They paid a rich price to get there. They were not in a position to invoke the statute of limitations. The contract corroborated their declarations, and they could not escape from the legal consequences of their act. Farwell, however, could not be held to be personally liable for the voting of the salary. The evidence did not show he entered into the original conspiracy or did any act that would bind him. It did not appear he had ever received any money, but the three defendants—Nickerson, Peet, and Ellis—had retained the benefit of it among themselves. It might be considered as having been paid Oct. 30, 1876, according to the books. The suit was brought within five years after the receiver discovered the fraud, and the statute of limitations did not apply. The decree would be that Nickerson, Peet, and Ellis repay the $23,208 with interest from Oct. 30, 1876, and if the amount could not be made from them, then the other two defendants, Butler and Clarke, must be held liable. They were directors of the company and should not be allowed to escape because they derived no actual benefit. The amount with interest foots up about $37,000. Messrs. Hutchinson & Luff appeared for the receiver, J. N. Jewett for Farwell, and W. C. Goudy and W. A. Montgomery for the other defendants.

The Estate of George Chandler, the Lawyer.

Elizabeth C. Chandler, widow of the late George Chandler, took out letters testamentary on his estate yesterday from the Probate Court. The real estate owned by the deceased is placed at $50,000 and his personal property at $7,000. The will leaves $5,000 to the testator's stepmother, Helen M. Chandler; the guns, fishing tackle, etc., belonging to the deceased, and money already advanced, to his brother Samuel, who lived with him on Ontario street; his half of a fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich., is left in trust for his adopted daughter, May. All the rest of the property is left to the executrix, his widow. James J. Noble is appointed executor and the petitioner executrix, and no bond is required of them.

He Took Out $2 in Blows.

Susan L. Jenks took a hack at the corner of Madison and Clark streets to go to her home at No. 656 Fulton street. When there the driver, James Monahan, demanded $2. She offered him $1, but this he refused, and, she alleges, went at her with his fists, striking her repeatedly with his whip, and tearing out quantities of her hair, finally knocking her down and kicking her. He was fined in a criminal action, and yesterday a civil suit for $6,000 was on trial before Judge Hawes.

Wants $10,000 Damages from Capt. Schaack.

The suit of Mrs. Anne Bennett against Police-Captain Schaack was begun before Judge Hawes yesterday. She alleges that the Captain publicly said:

You [Mrs. Bennett] have sworn to a lie and I can prove it. You are a perjurer. You are a bad, mean woman, and ought to be hung. You are a murderer; you murdered Mrs. Ryan's husband. You are a disgrace to the neighborhood in which you live, and you are encouraging your children to commit crime.

As to the charge of murder, the boy Mattie sold Ryan a watch which proved to have been stolen. Ryan was tried, and his spirits never recovered from the disgrace of the accusation. He drank himself to death, it is said. "The whole thing," remarked an officer, "is just to spite the Captain for telling Mrs. Ryan to keep her boy away from Mattie Bennett, who was no fit company for him." Mrs. Bennett wants $10,000 damages.

The Allen Tobacco Company's Troubles.

W. H. Myers, receiver of the C. W. Allen Tobacco Company, filed a report yesterday before Judge Shepard stating that he had collected $8,985 and paid out $3,412. There was outstanding $40,237 of open accounts due the company in small amounts. The Barker Tobacco Company, the complainant in the case, filed a petition stating that it was willing to take these accounts and the $5,000 cash the receiver has and allow a credit of $13,000 on its judgment against the C. W. Allen Company. An order was made allowing such compromise unless objections are filed in five days.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,381—J. D. Thompson vs. Charles and William Lilley. Asst. $2,000. Kirkpatrick & Alexander, attys.

20,382—E. C. Waite et al. vs. John Bennett. Asst., $6,000. Cunningham & Kelley, attys.

20,383—Central Trust Company of New York vs. Central Iowa Railway Company of Illinois and Central Iowa Railway Company of Iowa. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,517,000. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, solrs.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,310—Pittman & Dean vs. Steam-barge Isaac May. Libel for supplies, $130.

Superior Court—New Suits.

106,686—J. E. Boyd et al. vs. F. A. Hill. Attcht., $318. D. M. Kirton, atty.

106,687—E. D. Winslow vs. H. S. Poole & Co. Attcht., $98. James Goggin, atty.

106,688—Samuel E. Blach et al. vs. Wilmer Wright. Confession of judgment, $1,017. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.

106,689—George Miller vs. Bertha Miller. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. S. Young Jr., solr.

106,690—Merchants' National Bank vs. Thomas J. Cooper. Confession of judgment, $1,600. E. A. Otis, atty.

106,691—Charles E. Brown vs. F. A. Hill. Attcht., $3,380. E. H. & N. E. Gary, attys.

106,692—August Renesch vs. Sugg & Beiersdorf Company and S. F. Hanchett. Attcht., $300. L. V. Ferris, atty.

106,693—James McNichols vs. Margaret McNichols. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. S. Young Jr., solr.

106,694—George Rossman vs. Carlton, Foster & Co. Attcht., $185. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

106,695—Merchants' National Bank of Chicago vs. Thomas J. Cooper, The Reaser Balance Valve Manufacturing Co., James B. Cooper, and J. V. Farwell. Creditor's bill, $1,600.

106,696—Matej Jaras et al. vs. Matej and Marie Halec. Confession of judgment, $475. E. H. Doud, atty.

106,697—J. Kranberg vs. Emma Brody. Confession of judgment, $525. Abbott & Baker, attys.

106,698—Same vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $157. Same attys.

106,699—Simon L. Erlich vs. Same. Same, for $1,710. Same attys.

106,700—S. Ehrlich vs. Same. Same, for $1,312. Same attys.

106,701—Samuel Feinberg vs. Lena Feinberg. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Adolph Lund, solr.

106,702—H. D. Hahn vs. James J. Bufton. Appeal.

106,703—F. J. Williams vs. Annie Spanknebel. Asst., $1,000. Arnold Tripp, atty.

106,704—F. Williams et al. vs. Frank C. Shafford and J. Rohlo. Asst., $500. Same atty.

106,705—Moritz Hershkowicz vs. W. K. Steele. Appeal.

106,706—C. A. MacDonald, use, etc., vs. Nelson Morris, Western Drying Co., Hiram V. Reed, and Lydia J. Cadwell. Asst., $3,000. J. B. Skinner, atty.

106,707—Replevin. Suppressed.

106,708—Fred Rasen et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett and Neil S. Graves. Trespass, $500. J. M. Gartside, atty.

106,709—Elvine Petersen vs. Andrew Petersen. Bill for divorce for desertion. Wharton Plummer, solr.

106,710—Michael Naughten vs. J. J. Carr. Confession of judgment, $570. F. W. Young, atty.

106,711—Bill. Suppressed.

106,712—Attachment. Suppressed.

Suppressed Tuesday—106,664—Nathaniel S. Jones, William G. McCormick, Francis J. Kennett, George Kirkland, and George B. Hopkins, copartners as Jones, McCormick & Kennett, vs. Frederick A. Hill. Attachment, $5,500. Edward W. Russell, atty.

106,677—John Clark and Philo G. Dodge, Daniel W. Holmes, and Winfield S. Smith, copartners as P. G. Dodge & Co., vs. William New and Francis New. Creditor's bill, $867. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—2,739, Charles S. Burton vs. Alex. F. Beattie, Henry S. Platt, and George W. Hastings; judgment, $806.—4,392, Harry M. Pitt vs. Bartley Campbell; verdict, $440.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—352, Oehmick vs. Gollhardt; decree.—3,235, Skilton vs. Barton et al.; Master's rep. filed and confmd.; decree.—3,484, Bonest vs. Chamberlain et al.; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

58,939—Stanislav Bubowski vs. Jacob and Mary Waldman. Appeal.

58,940—Jacob Manz vs. Andrew Knobel. Confession, $378. John C. Richberg, atty.

58,941—William K. Peck vs. Frank Murray. Appeal.

58,942—Mary B. Armstead vs. Thomas S. Armstead. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and desertion. Frank I. Bennett, solr.

58,943—William H. Manning vs. George Manning and Mary Manning. Confession, $6,900.

58,944—Helmuth Kasch and Arie Van Deursen vs. Robert E. McKay. Asst., $500.

58,945—John Kutten and Nicholas Kutten vs. Barbara Becker. Petition to perpetuate testimony. William S. Young Jr., solr.

58,946—Henry Seberer vs. Henry Sinnig. Confession, $115. W. N. Lorn, atty.

58,947—George Milmine, Edward C. Bodman, Daniel M. Tate, William M. Cooper, Luther W. Bodman, and Elliott H. Phelps vs. Frederick A. Hill. Attachment, $1,000. William Law Jr., atty.

58,948—John B. Seiverson vs. Tobias Berg. Confession, $608. H. O. McDaid and J. B. David, attys.

58,949—Asst. Suppressed.

58,950—Attachment. Suppressed.

58,951—William O. McMullen vs. Thomas F. Keenan, Caroline Keenan, and George G. Newbury, trustee. Bill to foreclose mortgage, $800, lot 3, block 1, subdivision that part of lot 5, west of that part of the Chic., R. I. & Pac. R. R. right of way of Sch. Trust. subded., Section 16, Township 37, north range 14, east of 3d p. m. S. W. King, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—58,940, Jacob Mann vs. Andrew Knobel; judgment, $378.—58,943, William H. Manning vs. George Manning and Mary Manning; judgment, $6,900.—58,946, Henry Scherer vs. Henry Sinnig; judgment, $115.—58,948, John B. Seivertson vs. Tobias Berg; judgment, $608.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,304, Nellie Lough vs. George Lough; decree, divorce, desertion.—1,454, Mary Phillips vs. William Phillips; same, cruelty, and conviction of felony.—1,235, William Shaw vs. Catharine A. Shaw; same, drunkenness.—136, Ch. & Lemont Stone Co. vs. Holmes; decree.—606, Fortin vs. City; decree.

County Court—New Suits.

6,936—In the matter of the People vs. Martin Kennedy. Support.

6,937—In the matter of The People vs. James Donohue. Support.

6,938—In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Emma Brody to David H. Roblin. Assets, $6,000; liabilities, same. W. H. Johnson, atty.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—36, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 120, 121, 122. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—No call of calendar. Condemnation cases on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call; motion new trial in No. 4,301.

JUDGE HAWES—First call, Nos. 251 to 300, inclusive (calendar), and all cases placed on the passed calendar. Trial call, Nos. 4,393, 4,555, 4,557, 4,562, and 4,563. No. 4,369, Bennett vs. Schaack, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 14, Vaughn vs. Coffman, on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 37, 38, 42, 43, and 44. No. 31, Patterson vs. Miller, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Nos. 214½, 218, 219, 220, and 222. No. 213, Hughes vs. Schmidt, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 52, 54, 56, 60, 61, and 62. No. 1, Strong vs. Carpenter, on hearing.

JUDGE BAGBY—Nos. 57, 58, and 46. Term No. 3, on hearing.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Morning, insanity cases. 2 p. m., Nos. 5,930—B, 6,038, 6,049, 6,053, 6,055, 6,068, 6,071, 6,072, and 6,087. No case on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 419, 421, 425, 432, 434, 441, 375, and motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 387 on trial, 369, 435, 437, 163, and 346.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

Admissions to the bar: Charles G. Page and William Zimmerman of Chicago.

No. 1,261. John Hayes, plff. in error, vs. The State of Missouri. On motion of B. G. Boone, for defendant in error, advanced and assigned for argument the 3d of January next at the head of the call.

No. 68. Rosewell G. Ralston et al., trustees, etc., appts., vs. Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor, etc., et al., and No. 213. Thomas T. Crittenden, Governor, etc., et al., appts., vs. Rosewell G. Ralston et al., trustees, etc. Argument commenced by John F. Dillon for Ralston et al., and continued by D. A. Dearmond and John B. Henderson for Crittenden et al.

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AMAZING RESULTS.

Suffered 15 Years and Cured.

Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa.

I have been troubled with lame back for the last ten or fifteen years, and during that time have tried all kinds of remedies, but found no relief. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which I am happy to say has completely cured me. MRS. D. H. WADE.

Suffered 2 Years and Cured.

Mr. A. Fueger, 606 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo., suffered for two years with lumbago, and was confined to his bed for several months. He was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which he says is also the best cure for sprains and all other pains.

Could Not Rise and Cured.

147 York-st., Sidney, N. S. W.

I had a very severe attack of rheumatic lumbago, rendering me unable to rise from my chair, and applied St. Jacobs Oil, whereby I was so far relieved that the pain was removed, and has not returned. WALTER HAYNES, Spice Merchant.

Severe Lumbago Cured.

103 Prince-st., New York, N. Y.

I had a very severe case of lumbago, so that I could hardly walk. A friend of mine recommended St. Jacobs Oil. I tried a bottle; it relieved me. I tried another bottle; it cured me, and now I would not be without it if it cost $5 per bottle. C. C. SHAYNE.

Entirely Cured of Lumbago.

Farragut House, Salem, Mass.

Some time ago I contracted a heavy cold, and it left me with lumbago. I used numerous remedies, but got no relief. After using about one and a half bottles of St. Jacobs Oil I was entirely cured. W. J. CAHILL.

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RAG BABY

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FRANK DANIELS

And all the favorites. Sunday evening, Dec. 5, one night only, Richard Mansfield in PRINCE KARL. Commencing Monday, Dec. 6—A WALL STREET BANDIT.

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Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Second and Last Week of the Most Magnificent Production of Comic Opera Ever Witnessed in America.

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Illustrated by RUDOLPH ARONSON'S NEW YORK CASINO OPERA COMPANY.

Sunday, Dec. 5, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Knight in their Great Success, "OVER THE GARDEN WALL."

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Battle of Shiloh.

The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

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Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Cable cars to Panorama place.

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Tonight, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD In his charming Comedy, PRINCE KARL.

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MAGNIFICENT SCENIC PICTURES.

PROLOGUE:

The Odeum of Ephesus.

ACT I.

Tableau 1—The Magnisium Gates.
Tableau 2—The Gynæcium.
Tableau 3 and 4—Exterior and Interior of the House of Antipolus of Ephesus, with Terraces and Hanging Gardens.

ACT II.

Tableau 1—The Jeweler's Store.
Tableau 2—The Ladies' Apartment.
Tableau 3—The Port and Docks of Ephesus.
In which is introduced "A Dance of Bacchantes." Hymn to Artemis Diana of the Ephesians. Reception of the Silver Statues by the Priests and Priestesses of the Temple. Procession of Prætorian Guards, Ionian Flutists, Egyptian Harpists, Amazons, Curators of the Temple, etc., etc.

ACT III.

THE MELANCHOLY VALE.

In which is seen the Rock Cut Church of the early Christians and the Colossal Statue of Diana. The whole forming a series of imposing pictures that delight the eye and gratify the student of Shakspeare by their archæological completeness.

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Regular Mid-Winter Season.

McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.

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First Week Only.

SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

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The Stoddard Lectures.

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CHAS. DICKENS AND HIS TRAVELS.

This Lecture Is Entirely Different from Former Dickens Lectures, and has UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS not only of EUROPE but of AMERICA.

Next Week—Dec. 6, 7, 8, Peter the Great. Dec. 9, 10, 11, and Matinee Dec. 11, Egypt and the Nile.

Reserved seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Admission 50c. Seats for all lectures now ready.

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MONDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 13 and 16.

POSITIVELY FAREWELL TOUR.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY very respectfully announces the appearance in Chicago of

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IN TWO GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,

With the following distinguished artists:

Mme. SOFIA SCALCHI.....Prima Donna Contralto
Sig. ALBERT GUILLE.....Tenor
Sig. ANTONIO GALASSI.....Baritone
Sig. FRANCO NOVARA.....Basso
AND
Sig. LUIGI ARDITI.....Conductor

At each performance the Artists will appear in GRAND CONCERT PROGRAMME, consisting of famous selections, and on Monday Evening, Dec. 13, in Second Act of the Opera of SEMIRAMIDE.

And on Thursday Evening, Dec. 16, in the Third Act of FAUST (Garden Scene), with all the accessories of Costumes and a Grand Orchestra of Fifty Selected Musicians under the direction of Sig. LUIGI ARDITI.

SCALE OF PRICES—$2, $3, $4, and $5, according to location. The Sale of Seats will commence on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at Central Music-Hall Box-Office.

Steinway & Son's Celebrated Piano used.

MARCUS R. MAYER.....Acting Manager

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association WILL TAKE PLACE Thursday Evening, Dec. 2, 1886.

Grand March at 9:30 sharp.

Carriages on arriving will approach from Dearborn-st.; and on departing, from Clark-st.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and two ladies, $5.00.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.....J. M. HILL

Friday and Saturday Nights, JANAUSCHEK AS "MEG MERRILIES."

Saturday Matinee—"MOTHER AND SON."

The Sixth Annual Ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association will be given at this theatre tonight, consequently there will be no performance by Mme. Janauschek.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

THE SALE OF SINGLE TICKETS FOR THE American Opera!

THEODORE THOMAS.....Musical Director
CHARLES E. LOCKE.....General Manager

WILL BEGIN THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Repertoire for the First Week: Monday, Dec. 6, Faust; Tuesday, Dec. 7, The Huguenots; Wednesday, Dec. 8, Lakme; Thursday, Dec. 9, Orpheus and Eurydice; Friday, Dec. 10, Lohengrin; Saturday Matinee, Faust; Saturday Evening, Dec. 11, Galatea, one-act opera by Masse, followed by the Grand Ballet, arranged to music by Rubinstein, BAL COSTUME.

SCALE OF PRICES—Parquet and Parquet Circle $3. Balcony, first four rows, $2.50. Balcony, other rows, $2. Gallery, reserved, $1. Gallery, admission, 50c. General admission to all parts of auditorium, $1.50. Boxes, $15 and $20.

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New and Elaborate Scenery, Costumes, Properties, and Mechanical and Electrical Effects.

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Last times! Last times! Three nights of this week and Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 (over at 4:30),

J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Company,

Including Lillian Russell, Vernona Jarbeau, Zelda Seguin, J. H. Ryley, Harry S. Hilliard, C. W. Dungan, etc., in Franz Von Suppe's Comic Opera,

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The Operatic Success of the Present Season.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Mr. Duff's Brilliant Production of "The Mikado." Seats on sale today.

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60—ARTISTS—60.

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TONIGHT AT 8.

Engagement of the eminent young actor, NEWTON BEERS in the Lyric Spectacular Production,

LOST IN LONDON.

Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.', 101 State-st., at usual prices.

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PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Every Evening, Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2.

Shouts of Laughter! Crowded Houses!

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THE WIDOW BEDOTT.

Monday—Howard Athenæum Specialty Co.

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Lewis Morrison, Celia Alsberg, and Company in the powerful Comedy-Drama,

NOT GUILTY!

Saturday and Sunday nights Shakspeare's Comedy, MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

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Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Popular Actor FRANK E. AIKEN in his New Comedy Drama AGAINST THE STREAM.

New Scenery and a Strong Cast. Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

Next week Miss LOUISE LITTA, in CHISPA.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

146, 148, 150, 152 S. Clark-st., near Madison.

Week beginning Monday, Nov. 29, GRAND OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION.

Chicago Husband-Hunters after the Prize Husband with "RIBBONS IN HIS WHISKERS."

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T. SIR Knights are hereby notified to rendezvous at the Asylum Friday, Dec. 3, at 12:30 p. m., prompt, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir Knight William Nelson Dorn. By order of the Eminent Commander. S. M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1886.

THE President is suffering from a rheumatic attack.

DR. JAMES S. PERKINS of Milwaukee committed suicide yesterday.

SOUTHERN Illinois wheat fields are reported to be infested by chinch-bugs.

AN effort will be made to keep the St. Lawrence River open all winter.

H. M. DAY is mentioned as Col. G. A. Pierce's successor as Governor of Dakota.

"DOC" WILSON, the alleged blackmailer, now declares he is millionaire Moen's son.

GEORGE C. ELLIOTT & SON, carriage-dealers at Providence, R. I., made an assignment yesterday.

PROF. VON TREITSKE has been appointed Historiographer of Prussia to succeed the late Prof. von Ranke.

THE figures from the Treasury Department show that the National debt was reduced $3,005,249 during November.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH says he is convinced of the equity and necessity of the campaign against the British landlords in the matter of rent.

THE official returns from the two disputed counties in Washington Territory show that the Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by two majority.

T. D. SULLIVAN has been reëlected Lord Mayor of Dublin. He pledges himself to refuse any honors that may be offered by Queen Victoria during the jubilee year.

REPRESENTATIVE HISCOCK of New York, who has the floor when the National House of Representatives meets, will take advantage of the fact to call up his Sumatra Tobacco bill.

THE steam-barge Maggie Marshall and her consort, the Arundel, were wrecked three miles south of Manistee Harbor yesterday morning. Very stormy weather is reported on the lakes.

THE Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association is voting on the question of joining the Knights of Labor as a body. It is said that the returns thus far show a large majority against the connection.

IN the Colin Campbell divorce suit yesterday Rosa Baer, formerly lady's maid for Lady Campbell, gave very damaging testimony concerning her former mistress, but broke down under cross-examination.

JOHN T. LESTER figures in the real-estate transfers as having sold the plant of the Consumers' Gas Company to that corporation for $8,000,000. Lavinia A. Herrick and others have sold to Albert A. Munger, for $275,000, 92x132 feet on Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Madison street, west front.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY No. 47 of Cleveland has passed resolutions deploring the great loss of lives on the lakes, claiming that the disasters are mainly caused by overloading the vessels and the incompetency of the crews, and urging Congressman Foran to do his utmost to get the bill passed that he introduced last winter to regulate lake and marine shipping and stop this wholesale murder.

M. ROUQUET, Secretary of the Paris Municipal Council, having forwarded to United States Minister McLane the petition adopted by the Council Nov. 29 asking that Gov. Oglesby exercise executive clemency toward the condemned Chicago Anarchists, Mr. McLane calls attention to the fact that the petition would be much more efficacious if addressed direct to the Executive of Illinois, but consents to transmit the same as desired.

IT is reported that about fifty prominent dealers in grain, doing business in this city, New York, Baltimore, and other points, have formed an organization for the purpose of carrying their own insurance on grain in registered warehouses. The association is to be called "The Grain-Dealers' Lloyds," and its headquarters are to be in New York. It is not improbable that this movement will cause somewhat of a revolution in the insurance business, as the premiums paid have formed a rather large part of the receipts of some of our insurance companies, and the risk has always proved to be a good one in this city, whether so considered or not.

THE money market was active and strong, with a sharp demand at top rates from Board of Trade men in this city. Sterling bills were lower. Investment securities were dull. Business on the New York Stock Exchange was heavy and the market closed buoyant.—The Chicago produce markets experienced a minor boom under a decidedly better demand for all the longer futures. Wheat was excited by news that about all the December deliveries in New York had been taken by exporters, with decreasing stocks in Liverpool, and corn by the belief that the fact of a short crop is telling forcibly on the movement from first hands. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 27½ cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, meats 12½ cents higher, wheat 1 cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye firmer, barley easy, and flaxseeds fully ½ cent lower.

PAYING PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

So far as any present right of redemption by the Government is concerned the $65,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds issued to the Pacific railroads are in the same condition as the 4 and the 4½ per cents and must run for a number of years yet before they can be canceled. According to the act of July 1, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury was required on certain conditions to issue in aid of the Pacific railroads "bonds of the United "States of $1,000 each, payable in thirty "years *after date*, bearing 6 per cent interest," which interest might be "paid in United States notes or other lawful money." These bonds were first issued in 1865, but up to July, 1866, only $6,000,000 worth were outstanding. The principal issues were made between 1868 and 1870. Hence none of these obligations will be due before 1895, and the larger portion will mature some years later. The holders cannot be forced to accept payment of these bonds before the dates mentioned without a breach of contract and violation of good faith.

It is important to note that the Pacific railroad bonds are not strictly a debt of the United States, but that the Government stands practically in the relation of an indorser with mortgage security. The act of July, 1862, authorizing the issue of the bonds, provided also that "on the refusal or "failure of said company to redeem said "bonds, or any part of them, when required "so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, "in accordance with the provisions of this "act, . . . the said road may be taken "possession of by the Secretary of the Treas-"ury for the use and benefit of the United "States." It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the Government gave the Union and the other Pacific companies thirty years from the date of issue in which to redeem the bonds, and it cannot sooner cancel these obligations and foreclose its mortgage unless the companies violate their charters and agreements. At least, such a course would amount to partial repudiation of a contract on the part of the Government. The credit-strengthening act, which was adopted in 1869, seven years after Congress authorized the issue of the Pacific railroad bonds, was not intended to impair any previous obligation of the Government, and its provision for the payment of securities "before maturity" applied only to a certain class which, in accordance with their terms, became redeemable at the option of the Treasury Department some years before they were fully matured. These obligations are now practically extinguished, and it can hardly be claimed that the provision in question was intended to have a retroactive effect and to impair a prior contract of the Government. The Pacific railroad bonds are primarily the debt of the roads, and the Government cannot assume to pay them and enforce its mortgage until the expiration of the thirty years if the companies perform their charter obligations.

There is no escape from the conclusion that as soon as the 3 per cents are retired the Government must suspend debt-paying for a number of years and wait until its obligations become due. The only feasible and honest method of avoiding a vast accumulation of idle funds in the Treasury and a consequent practical contraction of the currency is to cut off $100,000,000 annual tariff taxes and leave the money in the hands of the people. If such action is not taken the people will be heavily taxed solely to increase a needless Treasury hoard and bring about a destructive currency constriction. Such is the manner in which this momentous question presents itself before Congress, and the emergency is such that it must be met without delay.

THE CORN SUPPLY.

The understanding of the trade in corn seems to be undergoing a radical change in regard to the question of supply. There was a considerable excitement early in the summer, due to the belief that the crop of this year would prove to be a very short one, but it gradually died out with an increasing conviction that the surplus from the last crop would be amply sufficient to make amends for the deficiency. Now the sentiment is again changing. The disposition is to think that the crop has been considerably overestimated by the statisticians, and that it is really poor all over the corn-belt except in Ohio and Indiana, which States have been shipping very freely to the East for the last few weeks.

The receipts at this point are light, with very little prospect of an increase at present prices. The figures now offered are not attractive to holders in the country, especially not to those who can obtain several cents per bushel more by selling to feeders near home or farther West, than by sending it hither. The surplus of Kansas and Western Nebraska is going to Texas and the cattle ranches of the West, unusually large quantities of it being wanted to supplement the lack of grass feed owing to the dryness of the summer season. It is now reported that a buyer's option during November was purchased on vast quantities of corn in cribs along the Western roads, and that in most cases the buyers have elected to take the corn, which accounts for the extra demand witnessed in this market within the last few days. People who have surveyed the situation with experienced eyes express the opinion that the four States which have in other years stood at the head in regard to corn-raising will be found this year to have little more than enough for home needs. No one can deny that the recent weather has been favorable to the marketing of corn freely, or that what there is of it is generally cured into fine condition for the season. If the holders wanted to sell at the prices offered they have not lacked the opportunity.

It will probably be found that the country as a whole has enough corn to tide it over till the time comes round for gathering another crop. If the latest Government estimate be considered too large by as much as 250,000,000 bushels, it would still leave a quantity raised this year equal to that which used to be allowed in the estimates for the current consumption of the United States during twelve months, with the surplus from 1885 as a reserve fund to be drawn upon for extras. But those extras appear to be much larger this year than in the average of past seasons. There are more live stock to be fed, and all the more as a great many cattle and hogs were kept back on account of the strike, while they were already fattened up to a stage from which they would rapidly deteriorate unless kept well supplied with corn. The two sides of the question would therefore appear to be nearly evenly balanced around the conclusion that the country has corn enough and very little to spare. Whether or not it is worth while, under such conditions, for holders to keep on selling it at prices which pay little more than the freight to the shipper is for the parties concerned to decide. It is not impossible that they will arrive at the conclusion that the property is worth a little more than the money at which the speculators have been selling it without their consent, and ultimately force buyers into paying more than hitherto for the smaller quantity they have to part with.

A TIMELY APPEAL TO WAGEWORKERS.

The appeal made by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the Knights of Labor organizations, so far as it pertains to the boycotting of whisky, is a step in the right direction. It goes to the very core of the labor troubles in the following extract:

> The central question of labor reform is not so much how to get higher wages as how to turn present wages to better account. For waste harms most those who can least afford it. It is not overproduction so much as underconsumption that grinds the faces of the workingmen. Fourteen hundred millions annually drawn, chiefly from the pockets of workingmen, by saloonkeepers and cigar-dealers means less flour in the barrel, less coal in the cellar, and less clothing for the laborer's family.

The appeal of these women urging legislative prohibition is futile. No such bill if enacted could be enforced in a community like this, where nine-tenths of the workingmen and other citizens are opposed to it. Mere paper prohibition does more harm than good. But the moral and economical argument contained in the address should carry weight and exert an influence on the minds of those to whom it is addressed, as it cannot be controverted. The patronage of liquor shops lays an enormous tax upon the wages of the workingmen. It means, as the appeal says, "less flour in the barrel, less "coal in the cellar, and less clothing for the "laborer's family." It means more than this. It means fewer homes owned by workingmen, less domestic happiness, constantly increasing incapacity for work, and hence constantly decreasing wages and ultimate loss of work. It often means brutal treatment of wife and children, violation of laws, and punishment therefor. It means ultimate poverty, brutality, misery, and crime, and loss of situation, of intelligence, of character, and of self-respect. It means so much—this love of strong drink—that it would be vastly profitable for workingmen, if they must contribute hundreds of millions of their earnings every year for the support of the saloons, to make the keepers a present of the money without asking for any alcoholic return. It would be money in the workingman's pocket for him to send his weekly contribution to the dramshop or drug store and not take the liquor. He would then only throw away his money. He is now throwing away both his money and himself, as well as his home, and purchasing with his wages the liquor that is constantly diminishing his ability to earn wages and is getting him into trouble with his employers. If workingmen were wise they would give heed to this appeal of the women to stop spending their earnings for liquor. If they would do so they would soon find themselves in possession of the most sovereign remedy for labor troubles.

A CHANCE FOR MEXICO.

It is announced that our Mexican sister Republic in the Southwest has adopted a constitutional amendment abolishing inter-State duties on imports. This, which is at once foreign and domestic news, is the most significant item of intelligence which has passed over the wires for many a day. It means a new day in the commercial intercourse between the United States and Mexico, with millions in it for our American manufacturers; but what is of far more consequence, it means an era of progress for Mexico. That country has shared only in the faintest and most remote degree in the fruits of modern thought and inventions, and the surprise is that, with its series of Chinese walls and Tariffa castles manned by robbers under the guise of custom-house officers, it got on as well as it did. One has only to imagine this country cursed with a cordon of custom-houses all along every State border taking toll of every consignment of goods at each State line crossed to form an idea of the condition of Mexico and the reason it has thus far been pitifully destitute of the comforts of life.

Our constitutional fathers were wise enough to prohibit not only an export duty, but to make it forever impossible for a State or a municipality to levy any tax on commerce. The United States enjoys absolute free trade within all of its wide limits except the one duty levied by the General Government, and our free-list is long. It is perfectly safe to say that from the practical adoption of inter-State free trade Mexico will enter upon an era of prosperity wholly unprecedented in all its history. Railroads are penetrating that Republic and linking it with the United States, and the abolition of these duties at State lines was indispensable to any considerable traffic. If imports designed for the Chicago market had to pay duties to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and perhaps to Michigan, en route to their destination, as well as a Federal duty, our foreign trade would be almost a minus quantity. If it were not for her mines, which have yielded over three billions of dollars, Mexico would have been almost as effectually cut off from intercourse with the commercial world as Corea is now and Japan was formerly. There could be no other barrier against trade like inter-State duties.

Independent of her mines Mexico is a highly-favored country. The climate of the great table lands is almost ideally delightful, and the soil is adapted to a great variety of fruits and other products which the United States would gladly buy at good figures if only it could pay for them with such manufactured articles as Mexico really needs. Hitherto the tariffs have been not only numerous and high, but the policy of administration has been absolutely barbarous and suicidal. The Sioux scalps his enemy, but the policy of Mexico has been to lift the hair of friends bearing to her the gifts of civilized life. It is not to be expected that all this will be changed at the tap of a drum, but it is reasonable to expect radical tariff reform to be effected by the constitutional amendment and the public sentiment which led to its adoption.

THE extraordinary statement made in the influential and serious Paris *Temps* (which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday) showing the astounding annual deficits of France, confirms all that has been said of the dangerous financial condition of that country. The tables of receipts and expenditures from 1874 to the present year tell the story with sufficient emphasis. The twelve years' deficit could not have been paid with the whole American surpluses. It is estimated that the deficit of the coming year will be 700,000,000 francs, or $140,000,000! Meanwhile her national debt has increased at the rate of $120,000,000 per annum for ten years past. In other words, France is practically bankrupt. She has plunged deeper and deeper into debt every year for the benefit of tax-eaters. She has burdened herself with these enormous expenses to placate the Reds and find public work for dissatisfied labor classes on the one hand, and on the other to provide tens of thousands of officeseekers with sinecure places. So-called public works, like pier, wharf, street, avenue, and park improvements and the erection of bridges, buildings, and pleasure-resorts, none of them needed and none of them of any reproductive value, have consumed hundreds of millions of money. Hundreds of millions more have been spent on forts, ordnance, and ammunition with which to menace Germany, and upon ironclads in competition with the English navy, and millions upon millions thrown away in foreign expeditions and colonial acquisitions of no immediate and of doubtful prospective value. The only way out of this frightful financial dilema would be to reduce interest and cut down expenditures by the most rigid economy. But what French statesman has the courage to propose it? The President is nothing more than a figurehead, and the members of the Assembly are time-serving and spoils-seeking politicians. And thus France drifts on to financial ruin!

An Inconsistent Critic.

The Chicago *Herald* makes the comments of THE TRIBUNE on the boodle Aldermen and the boodle County Commissioners the text of an article on party responsibility, taunting the Republicans with the fact that there are Commissioners and Aldermen who were elected as Republicans who have made combinations with Democratic boodlers for purposes of plunder. The taunt is well founded, unfortunately. There are faithless and rascally Commissioners and Aldermen who call themselves Republicans. THE TRIBUNE has not been slow to expose their backsliding, their methods of jobbery, and their schemes of plunder. It has shown that they have been recreant to their party pledges, that they have broken faith, and that they have betrayed their constituents. In the interest of all the people of Cook County THE TRIBUNE has tried its best to put a curb on their misdoings. In relation to the County Board THE TRIBUNE has advocated the election of Mr. Murry Nelson, a responsible, reputable business man, to the office of Chairman, believing that there is no potency for reform in the present Chairman, Kiehm. By reason of his official associations with the Democratic boodle majority during the last four or five years he will not feel at liberty to adopt a radical reformatory course. The newly-elected Republican Commissioners and two of the holdover members are willing to vote for Mr. Nelson and ask him to name the committees. Only one other vote is necessary. Instead of taunting the honest Republicans with their failure to reorganize the board the *Herald* ought to use its influence to secure from among the five Democrats the one vote necessary to give Cook County an economical administration and a reform Chairman. The *Herald* very zealously supported Commissioner Fortune a year ago, recommending him to the suffrages of the citizens of Chicago on non-partisan grounds as a straight, honest man, who would help to give Cook County an honest administration. Why does the *Herald* not appeal to its protégé now to assist in breaking up the Demo-Republican boodle ring by electing Nelson and retiring Kiehm? Fortune has confessed in a published interview that he has been misled during the last year into voting for jobs by the ringsters. Notwithstanding this he now proposes, it is said, to associate himself with those who deceived him so grievously, and wants the Chairman who presided at the meetings where he was gulled into wasting the public substance reëlected. THE TRIBUNE has appealed to Mr. Fortune to vote for some honest man for Chairman. He has been deaf to all appeals. The *Herald*, which supported him, would naturally have more influence with him, but instead of appealing to its Democratic reformer "to come out on the side of the Lord" against the boodlers it really encourages him to act with them, and devotes its intellect to taunting THE TRIBUNE with the recreancy of those Republicans who had pledged themselves to act honestly. Is this decent? Is it good politics?

THE TRIBUNE has done its utmost to break up the control of the boodlers, who have no politics but plunder. Failing to convince men elected as Republicans that they ought to vote for honest men and measures, it now advocates the total abolition of the present board at the earliest possible date and the election of a new board of fifteen members, who will hold office for one year only, and to be elected at the spring poll. It does this so as to enforce party responsibility by bringing the public servants of the county to an accounting with their constituents once a year. The *Herald* has not yet said one word in favor of this highly desirable change. THE TRIBUNE has no hesitation in showing up scoundrels because they call themselves Republicans; the *Herald*, save in the case of Hildreth and a few Aldermen of his kind, has not been equally severe with Democratic backsliders, crooks, and boodlers.

Anarchistic Impudence and Mendacity.

The Socialistic branch of the Knights of Labor continue to denounce the verdict against Spies, Lingg, Parsons, and their fellows, impudently and falsely asserting, as Assemblies Nos. 24 and 57 did Tuesday night, that it is "an outrage upon common justice, an assault upon free speech and the right of the people to peaceably assemble for the discussion of their grievances." This, of course, assumes that under what is called by the Anarchists the "right of free speech" men can incite to arson, pillage, riot, and murder without being held responsible for the result of their incitements. Unfortunately for those persons the law of this State, made fifty years ago and founded on the Constitution, holds that any person who "*advises or encourages*" any crime is equally guilty with the person who commits it. It was under this law that Spies and his fellows were convicted of murder. They openly advised the use of dynamite from the public platform and in the columns of their organ. One of their confederates, acting on their advice, did murder eight persons one night. Hence the advisers, in accordance with the law, were held equally guilty with the confederate who threw the fatal bomb. The verdict was based on this law. The prisoners had a patient hearing. Great care was taken in the selection of a jury. Nine hundred and eighty-one men were examined before the twelve were obtained. *Eleven* of the twelve jurors—Cole, Randall, Denker, Todd, Osborne, Adams, Greiner, Hamilton, Ludwig, Brayton, and Reed—were accepted by the attorneys for the defense before Mr. Grinnell or the attorneys for the State had a chance to ask a solitary question. The twelfth juror, Sanford, was challenged avowedly on a technical point so as to make a case for the Supreme Court, which high tribunal has yet to pass on the justice of the verdict, the correctness of Judge Gary's rulings, and the general conduct of the trial. The Anarchist sympathizers have not the decency to wait for this decision of the Supreme tribunal.

COUNTY-CLERK RYAN should not weaken in his determination not to sign the ring contractors' orders. Let the ringsters mandamus him if they are dissatisfied at his refusal. They have only a few days left now to do so. Mr. Ryan should persevere to the end, despite their threats.

THE improvement in the production of the metal aluminium effected by the Cowles process has recently been recognized by an order for 6,000 pounds of the 10 per cent alloy with copper. This proportion of one part aluminium to nine parts of copper makes the strongest metal hitherto known, recent tests having shown the phenomenal strength of 181,000 pounds to the square inch, which is nearly double the maximum tensile strength of 70,000 pounds required for Krupp cannon made of the best steel. The alloy is valued on the basis of only $2.50 per pound for the contained aluminium. It is also reported that an alloy of ten parts of aluminium with one part of tin has been invented by Bourbouze, which is whiter than the first named metal, and is more easily worked, besides soldering without any special preparation.

THE senior Democratic organ indorses the position of THE TRIBUNE as to the necessity of reforming the County Board. The changes which it advocates are those which have been urged from time to time in these columns—viz.:

> That the entire Board of Commissioners be elected annually; that the Chairman be clothed with the veto power, and that the board be required to adopt a budget within the first quarter of the calendar year, and be prohibited from creating liabilities in excess thereof.

The *Times*, commenting on these proposals, says:

> Their adoption would, without doubt, put a stop to many of the most flagrant abuses now prevailing in county affairs. The election of the entire board annually would probably work a gradual improvement in the character of that body, and the possession of the veto power by the Chairman, especially if he were to be chosen directly by the people, would doubtless operate as a brake upon recklessness and profligacy in expenditures. It would, in a great measure, concentrate the responsibility, now so widely diffused, upon an official directly accountable to the people, and render it more difficult to carry out iniquitous schemes by log-rolling methods. But the most important, and prospectively the most beneficial, of the reforms to be urged by the committee is that requiring the adoption of an annual budget and limiting appropriations to the amounts therein named. Such a method of procedure is in accordance with recognized business principles, and its introduction would be most decidedly in the interest of an honest and economical administration of the county finances. Indeed, no tangible objections to any of the above-mentioned measures suggest themselves.

Advocacy of this character may have influence in determining Democratic members of the Legislature to vote for the proposed County Reform bill.

The *Times* will no doubt advocate the election of the County Board in the spring at the time of the municipal election. This will be in the interest of economy, and it will do away with the wholly unnecessary bother and expense of fall elections in Cook County in the off years. There is no sense in going to $40,000 expense to elect five successors to five retiring local Commissioners every fall. It is to be hoped that the committee which is drafting the bill will insert a clause providing for the election in April. It is not necessary to repeat again the arguments in favor of such a course. The emergency clause ought to be added, so as to get the old ringsters out next April if possible.

ALD. COLVIN says he will stand by his $1,000 license proposition, but the wily Carter dodges and twists out of committing himself. He would like to get a chance to spread himself on a veto, and then have the $1,000 license ordinance passed over it. He pretended to be opposed to the passage of the $500 license fee by the Legislature four years ago, but in fact strongly desired its enactment, as the City Administration greatly needed the money. Carter is too sly by half.

THE Socialistic Labor Assemblies, Nos. 24 and 57, Tuesday night passed a resolution containing this false statement:

> That the Anarchists' trial was conducted by the prosecution with malice and prejudice, utilizing as it did the infamous, disreputable Pinkertons, perjured Gilmers, and a bailiff who declared he would not subpœna any one who, in his opinion, was not in favor of hanging.

Only *one* Pinkerton detective was placed on the stand to testify, and his evidence was of so little importance that the prosecuting attorneys scarcely referred to it in their closing arguments. It is very doubtful, indeed, if a single juror was influenced by this portion of the testimony in the slightest degree. As for the witness Gilmer, though his evidence was not in the least shaken by the cross-examination, it is also doubtful whether, not being corroborated, it had much weight with the jury. The verdict was arrived at on other and more substantial testimony. The statements made about Bailiff Price have never been substantiated. It has been proved to be utterly and maliciously false. Price, by the way, did not appear in the case until more than half the jurors had been accepted by the defense, and then the change was made to him at the instance of the counsel for the defense.

All those Knights of Labor resolutions appear, by the way, to be the product of one source. They doubtless originate with the Committee of Twenty-one or in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, and they are adopted unthinkingly by men who do not comprehend their meaning or their force or who have forgotten the facts in the case. The impudent attempt to influence the Supreme Court by the passage of such untruthful and slanderous resolutions will be treated with the contempt it deserves.

IT is reported that some of the County Commissioners claiming to be Republicans will not enter the Republican caucus if they are to be bound by its action. They want to be free to do as they please when the caucus adjourns. It is heads I win, tails you lose with them. This is a cheeky proceeding on the part of the alleged Republicans in question. What is the object of a caucus if its proceedings are not binding on the participants? It may be that the rumors as to their intended fast and loose conduct do them injustice, but that such rumors are afloat there is no doubt.

OUR e. c. the *Herald* comments on the fact that though a majority of the Aldermen call themselves Republicans steals and jobs have been put through the Council during the last year. The memory of the *Herald*, however, fails it. It forgets to state that most of those jobs were initiated by Democratic boodlers, supported by all the Democratic Aldermen with the exception of Ernst, and were in most instances—as in the case of the Washington street tunnel, for example—approved by the Democratic Mayor. The men who resisted those jobs—who determinedly fought them—were with the exception mentioned Republicans. THE TRIBUNE has denounced the jobbing Republicans who supported the steals referred to, called the attention of their constituents to their backsliding, and will do so again when they present themselves for reëlection. It hopes to have the aid of the *Herald* on that occasion to secure the election of honest men in their places. There are fewer boodlers in the Council now than there were a year ago. After the next municipal election there will be fewer still.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is suspected that President Cleveland refused to have a pair of L's and a D attached to his name in order that he might not lose the distinction of being unparalleled.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

It is stated that if 32,000,000 women should clasp hands they could reach around the globe. Yes, but you couldn't get them to do it, as some women would decline to hold another hand on the ground that it was terribly rough.—*New Haven News.*

"When New-Yorkers," says a writer, "become too scientific and literary, they are apt to become, at the same time, too irreligious." At this distance it looks as if the New-Yorkers were becoming too scientific and literary.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Mary Jane Berks!" "What, ma'am?" "What be you a-doin'?" "Eatin' pie, ma'am." "What be you a-eatin' it with?" "Knife." "So you be! Now, what have I told you about eatin' pie with your knife, Mary Jane? Take that pie up in your hand and eat it as you ought to."—*Boston Record.*

She wasn't very young, but she had money. He didn't want the earth. "Dearest," he began, but she stopped him. "I anticipate what you are about to say, Mr. Sampson," she said, "and I would spare your feelings, for it can never, never be. I esteem you highly and will be a sister to——" "I have four sisters already," he replied, bitterly, "four grown sisters, and life is a hideous burden. But, O Clara," he went on passionately, "if you cannot be my wife will you not give me a mother's protecting love? I'm an orphan."—*Life.*

"Did father injure your feelings last night when he asked you out in the hall?" said a fair damsel of G street to a clerk in a Seventh street dry-goods store. "Yes," he replied in bitter, revengeful tones, "but I can forgive him that for your sake, dear." "Then you will come again?" she asked, hopefully and brightly. "Yes, love, I will come again." "When, Harry, when?" "When your pa is in the cold, cold ground, Annie." "No sooner than that?" she asked, with tears in her eyes. "Well," he said, forgivingly, "for your sake, I might be induced to come to his funeral."—*Washington Critic.*

"Yes, sir," said Jones, "women are awfully curious." "When did you make the discovery?" inquired Brown. "O, I've always held that opinion," was the reply, "but I have now demonstrated the fact." "How so?" "Why, you see, Thompson knows all about that Smith scandal, and I wanted him to tell me about it. He wouldn't though I offered him a $5 bill. When I told my wife about it tonight she almost cried, and wanted to know why I didn't offer $10."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

PERSONALS.

The President calls his country place Red Top, while Mrs. Folsom always speaks of it as Oak View. The breach, however, is not yet serious.

Congressman Jerry Murphy of Iowa anticipates that if Gov. Hill of New York should contest Mr. Cleveland's renomination, ex-Senator McDonald would slip away with the barren honor.

The Rev. Joseph Jones, a brother of Sam, began revivalist services in Tennessee a few days ago, but has since been suspended because of the vile language he used in the pulpit. The Rev. Sam, however, continues his remarkable career.

Belva Lockwood announces that she will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1888. The suggestion of St. John for the first place on the ticket with her disgusted her with the whole business, and Belva will consequently rise in popular appreciation.

Theodore Roosevelt, the ex-candidate of the New York Republicans for Mayor, has been "put up" for honorary membership of the London Athenæum Club and will be elected under a suspension of the rules. His marriage takes place today at 2 o'clock in St. George's Chapel, Hanover square.

Queen Victoria now intends to pass Christmas at the Isle of Wight. The court will remove to Osborne as soon after the 16th as Princess Beatrice is able to travel, and Windsor Castle will be deserted till the third week in February. It is probable that the Queen will go to the Riviera for Easter, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Chief-Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court reached his 70th birthday last Monday and is now eligible for retirement upon a pension of $10,000 a year. He is still vigorous, however, with no apparent intention of retiring, and aspirants to his toga may have many years to wait. Justices Field, Miller, and Bradley are also eligible for retirement upon full pay, but none has expressed a desire to leave the bench.

The Rev. Dr. Cosens, Vicar of Dudley, Eng., preached the other night to an immense congregation at a harvest festival. In the course of a sermon on spiritual growth, in which he canvassed the views of the author of "Natural Law in Spiritual Life" and those of the Positivists, he stated as instances of the principle of vitality that not only had old Egyptian corn found last year in a mummy sprouted and grown after being confined for 3,000 years, but that in a London hospital a patient being operated on for agony in the cheek for some unknown cause, it was found that a corn of wheat which he remembered long previously having been blown into his eye was sprouting in his cheek.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

We believe the country is safe if Brother Blaine never takes Uncle Edmunds' lily-white hand in his.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that as a general thing when a man gets to be a leader of workingmen he ceases to be one himself.—*Boston Record.*

The President is said to be busily engaged in polishing off his message. The blue pencil is a nice polisher when judiciously wielded.—*New York World.*

It looks now as though Mr. Edmunds might be a formidable competitor to Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency in 1888.—*Peoria Transcript.*

If Anarchists worked one hour for every hour spent in trying to upset society, and used their earnings discreetly, they would be Anarchists no longer.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A boy lives in Pennsylvania who suffers from bleeding at intervals. He usually bleeds nine days at a time. Candidates who bleed three months at a time will envy him.—*San Francisco Alta.*

When Jeff Davis attended the opera in Memphis the other evening the people cheered him for five minutes. They evidently mistook him for a member of the ballet.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Carter Harrison is rejoiced at the defeat of Morrison. Mr. Morrison's downfall was not an unmixed blessing after all, for that which pleases Harrison cannot be wholly good.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

It isn't often that this country presents a divorce case as shocking as that of the Campbells; but it must be remembered that it has not the excessively high life that England has.—*New York Graphic.*

While Bayard is tinkering with the Government's foreign policy it would be wise to perfect an arrangement requiring a milder national beverage in Mexico as a condition of continuing diplomatic relations with that Government.—*Illinois State Journal.*

"Pernicious activity" of Federal officeholders, according to the President, is only predicable of fellows who adversely criticise the Administration. Puffing the Administration on the stump assumes the dignity of a sterling virtue.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

When Mr. Bill English, the opulent but frugal banker of Indiana, was a candidate for Vice-President he gave $100 to the campaign fund. Now he is a candidate for the United States Senate, and it is expected that he will give at least $5.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

FLOATING PARAGRAPHS.

The first hard-coal base-burner stove was taken to Deadwood, Dak., recently. As there is no hard coal out there to burn in it, the importer of the curiosity thinks of converting it into an ice-cream freezer.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes this uncharitable observation: "The distress manifested on the Chicago Board of Trade on account of the burning of two big elevators and 750,000 bushels of wheat at Duluth was befitting a Coroner bewailing a railroad disaster, or an undertaker weeping at a funeral."

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago shares in President Cleveland's dislike of the press. Thus do great minds run in the same channel. But if the Chicago press had not been instrumental in sending Carter's henchman, Mackin, to State prison for ballot-box frauds, Carter would probably not have so poor an opinion of Chicago editors.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

There lives in Portland, Me., M. François Radoux, who was born in Brittany in 1790. He was a soldier of Napoleon for years; was captured by the English and given his freedom for saving an English officer from drowning. He came to this country the year after the battle of Waterloo. He married for his second wife Susan Dingley, an aunt of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He is in good health and plays both the piano and violin.

The *World* a few days ago remarked that no New York taxpayer would be willing to trade our Municipal Government, bad as it is, for Chicago with Carter Harrison thrown in. The Chicago *Times* thinks it "in keeping with New York impertinence to cast a slur on Chicago while twenty or more Aldermen are in the penitentiary or on the road there." The difference between New York and Chicago is that, while our rascals are sent to prison and covered with the convicts' stripes, the knaves of Chicago are in office and running things to suit themselves.—*N. Y. World.*

The San Francisco *Chronicle* comes to the front with this observation: "The connection of the District of Columbia ring of land-jobbers, from whose hands it is charged that the President received 'Red Top' homestead, with the proposed extension of important highways leading out of Washington in the direction of the tracts in their possession, will demand an unsparing investigation by the coming Congress. Nobody doubts, who has noted the absence of denial on the part of the alleged jobbers, that such investigation will confirm the grave charges which have been made against them personally. It is charitably to be hoped that the name of the President will not be further dragged into the scandal than it has been already, and that in point of actual turpitude public opinion may in the end cheerfully acquit him. But that he has been decidedly indiscreet, and that indiscretion in the man who is the official head of the Nation is highly reprehensible, admits of no doubt. It shows that he is approached and that he is approachable by unscrupulous speculators, and perhaps by men of as low a moral stamp as the 'boodle' Aldermen of New York."

Indebted to Satan.

New York Tribune: Carter Harrison says that were he running for office he would accept and be grateful for even the Devil's vote. Mr. Harrison should seek some means of conveying his gratitude to the lower regions. The Devil may not have voted for him, but every force and energy controlled by his Imperial Badness has invariably been exerted in Carter's interest. He owes all the offices he ever held to him.

BLAINE AND ARTHUR.

Ex-Secretary Chandler Refutes Certain Statements Made by a Boston Paper.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The *Herald* prints the following letter from ex-Secretary William E. Chandler concerning the relations which existed between President Arthur and Mr. Blaine while Mr. Blaine remained in President Arthur's Cabinet and subsequently:

To the Editor of the Herald: The readiness with which the *Herald* has withdrawn an erroneous charge against myself in its article of Nov. 28 headed "Arthur as President—A Review of the Political History of the Garfield-Arthur Administration," encourages me to write to correct a few other statements therein which I know to be unfounded. There are many more which I am sure are untrue, but of which I have no personal knowledge. The charge is made that Mr. George Bliss "yielded to temptation," because, it is said, "Mr. Bliss agreed to an arbitration with the Salisburys, who were friends of Blaine." The assertion that Col. Bliss was ever false to any cause in which he was employed as counsel cannot possibly be justified. He agreed to an arbitration of the star-route cases against the Salisburys solely because of the lack of evidence to warrant criminal proceedings. He would, moreover, have been perfectly willing to prosecute any "friends of Blaine" who were guilty. The assertion is made at length and in various forms that "Mr. Blaine determined to remain at the head of the State Department or to be turned out." "The Secretary of State supposed that he had succeeded, and that Mr. Arthur would not dare disturb him." "The immediate quarrel with the President which led to his quitting the Cabinet arose from a breach of good faith regarding the instructions given to Mr. Trescott." "Soon after, Mr. Blaine was forced to resign on account of the difference of opinion between himself and the President in his South American policy." "From that time on Mr. Blaine and his family were strangers at the White House." "This enmity was intensified by the result of the last Presidential election, and Mr. Arthur and his friends were accused of covertly assisting, by their indifference at least, the triumph of President Cleveland."

This is nearly all a tissue of falsehoods. The resignations of the members of the Garfield Cabinet were all placed in President Arthur's hands immediately after he took the oath of office before the Chief Justice the 22d day of September, 1881, in the Vice-President's room, while President Garfield's remains were lying in the rotunda of the Capitol. The President asked the several gentlemen to remain in office until there could be fuller conference. The [illegible] the funeral procession started for Ohio, but President Arthur remained behind. Before leaving Washington Mr. Blaine asked the President at what date he would probably be released from the State Department, and the latter replied that he desired Mr. Blaine to remain until the Yorktown celebration of Oct. 19 should be over and the entertainment of the French and German visitors should be completed. Mr. Blaine, of course, consented to the President's wishes. After the foreign visitors had departed, which was about the middle of November, Mr. Blaine still remained to assist in the preparation of so much of the President's message as related to foreign affairs. Soon after Congress convened. During December, and the day on which Mr. Frelinghuysen had signified that he desired to commence official duties, Mr. Blaine left the department.

During all this period I saw Mr. Blaine frequently, and he conversed with me freely. He manifested to me no desire whatever to remain in President Arthur's Cabinet; he signified no such wish to the President. He considered a change natural and inevitable. The President furthermore urged him to accept the appointment of Minister to England, which Mr. Blaine declined with thanks, and they parted in a friendly spirit. I remember that Mr. Blaine said to me that he did not feel able to keep up such an establishment in London as he would desire to maintain. He wrote a note to the President in connection with his declination of the mission, which may, perhaps, be found among President Arthur's papers, or Mr. Blaine may have a copy.

The differences touching some features of the South American policy happened after Mr. Blaine left the Cabinet, the principal one of a personal character being between Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Blaine. Even this, I think, never amounted to a total suspension of intercourse. Mr. Blaine had given a public reception at his house to the new Secretary, but after a time hospitalities ceased, though I think mutual calls by card were never abandoned. Between the President and Mr. Blaine personal relations and an exchange of hospitalities were kept up. Even when the differences on the South American policy were at the warmest point, Mr. Blaine dined at the White House and the President dined at Mr. Blaine's. I am quite sure that Mr. and Mrs. Blaine were invited to the White House two or three times during the winter of 1884, and that the President dined at Mr. Blaine's as late as March, 1884, within three months of the National Convention.

During the canvass for the nomination in the spring and summer of 1884 many sharp sayings were in circulation, and the President was much disturbed at times at the reports of some of them, and Mr. Blaine may have also been irritated, but personal relations were never terminated. As late as last spring, when Mr. Blaine finished his "Twenty Years of Congress," he sent the two volumes to Mr. Arthur with a kind inscription, and they were accepted by a friendly note. After the Presidential election the Chairman of the National Committee was indiscreet enough, in a published interview, to impute to President Arthur and the members of his Cabinet a want of fidelity and zeal in the canvass. This charge was baseless, and was so declared by me at the time in a letter to the New York *Tribune.* All possible and appropriate assistance was rendered. It could not have been expected that we should supersede the Chairman or do his work, although it would have been better if some one had done so. Mr. Blaine has never indorsed the Chairman's aspersion, to my knowledge. In truth, there is much less bitterness, certainly much less personal discourtesy prevailing among public men who are rivals than our prolific and reckless newspaper writers would have the readers believe. Everything which does happen is magnified or distorted. The *Herald* of Saturday last states that I did not speak to ex-President Hayes on the late funeral occasion. This is untrue. I greeted him respectfully. The refusal of Mr. Blaine to accept Senator Edmunds' hand is to be regretted. Mr. Blaine's assigned reason was that two days before there had been made public a letter written by Mr. Edmunds in the spring of 1885, which impeached Mr. Blaine's personal integrity. Mr. Blaine had the right to draw this inference from the letter, but, considering the surroundings, he should have reciprocated Mr. Edmunds' salutation. He acted, however, from sudden impulse, and thereby widened a breach which, like that with Mr. Conkling, ought never to have existed. While our great Republican leaders quarrel the party suffers, and, by reason of such differences, loses a Presidential election. It is for the interest of the country that such purely personal controversies should not arise or continue between prominent leaders of either party. It is to be regretted that such writers as the one whose letter to the *Herald* I am considering, and the *Herald* itself, should endeavor to widen, instead of healing, such quarrels.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.

LABOR'S CÆSAR IN BOSTON.

Knight McNeill Refuses Thrice a Chance at the Municipal Crown, but Yields.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—"Was the crown offered him thrice?" queried Brutus of Casca, and the reply was, "Ay, marry was't, and he put it by thrice, every time gentler than the other." This is an imaginative conversation the late Mr. William Shakespeare ascribed to two acquaintances of one Julius Cæsar of Rome, who died suddenly in the ides of March, B. C. 44.

The remarks are recalled by the attitude of Knight of Labor George E. McNeill in regard to a nomination on the part of workingmen and citizens generally for the office of Mayor of Boston. Three times within a week has he refused the Labor party's nomination for Mayor, and tonight he says he will accept. He claims that he must do so to keep his word. At first he promised to run if 5,000 names could be procured. Finding that an easy matter, he raised it to 7,000, and as that number is forthcoming he bows his neck to the yoke. The city is in a tumult of expectancy tonight. Until today it was thought that Mayor O'Brien would have a walkover. Now it depends. If the Republicans nominate a good man like Ald. Thomas N. Hart [they did nominate him Tuesday], or Allen, or Lawyer [illegible] Morse Jr. he will command the party strength. Then of McNeill's 7,000 votes fully 5,000 will come from the Democratic party, so the question is, Can O'Brien get enough Republicans to pull through? His friends think he can and are predicting 10,000 plurality. Meanwhile McNeill has wired Henry George to come on and help him, and is busy with his letter of acceptance.

Slow Progress of the Navy.

New York Herald: When we consider that we are the most inventive people in the world it is surprising that we have made no advance as regards the speed of our vessels since 1861, when thirteen knots an hour was easily accomplished by the Iroquois and the Seminole. The Atlanta tried the other day to keep up a fourteen-knot rate for six consecutive hours and miserably failed. It is clear that a new type of boiler and engine must be called into requisition if we want to hold our own with the navies of Europe.

Chaos Come Again.

Washington Gazette: The Socialists of Chicago, by poisoning all the employers, be[illegible] to death all the employés that don't [illegible] obey their mandates, and threatening to [illegible] the city, expect to get a new trial for the Anarchist assassins now in prison there. If they succeed it will be about time to hand the Government over to the dynamiters.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GEN. BULLER'S APPOINTMENT CREATING SURPRISE.

A Farmer's Charge—John Dillon's Case—The Rent Question—Affairs in Germany—Dueling in the Fatherland—A Sensational Trial in Brussels—The Eastern Problem—General Intelligence from Over the Ocean.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The appointment of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller to succeed Sir Robert George Hamilton as Under Secretary for Ireland occasions a great deal of surprise, after the plain indications of his decided bias in favor of the Irish tenants in their resistance to their landlords and high rents. But the near approach of Hamilton's departure to fill his new office in the Indian Department made it necessary to fill the Irish office at once, and Buller was the most immediately available man. He cannot fail to be useful during the reorganization of the Government service in Ireland, and he will then be relegated to the War Department. The Government is understood to meditate making the Under Secretaryship for Ireland a political office, to be, like the Secretaryship, at the disposal of the Government on a change of Ministry. It is also said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Secretary, proposes a direct parliamentary representation of the public departments in Ireland, the local government and education boards and the executive to be represented separately, instead of all being combined in the person of the Secretary, as at present.

A Farmer's Charge.

A farmer named Loughrey of Ennis, in Limerick, charges the head constable of that place with attempting to bribe him to reveal the organization of outrages which have been committed in the neighborhood. He paid him, the farmer alleges, £10 as an installment of his stipend and promised him a reward of £100 yearly for regular information concerning the movements of the moonlighters, etc. Loughrey communicated the matter to friends, who hold in their possession the letter which was written by the constable asking for information.

Dillon's Case.

The upshot of the case of Mr. John Dillon thus far has caused some surprise. The opinion generally expressed among the lawyers is that the Government does not intend to press the case to a conclusion. It is not likely that any action will be taken against O'Brien at present.

A Letter from Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone writes that he is compelled to decline the invitation to be present at the great meeting next week at Deptford in honor of Lal Mohun Ghose, the Indian candidate, at which Lord Ripon will preside. Mr. Gladstone expresses entire sympathy with Ghose, and praises Lord Ripon for acting in keeping with the conduct that made him so popular in India during his occupancy of the Vice-Regency. His letter will be read at the meeting. I have seen the pamphlet called "The Star in the East." It advocates the rights of the people of India. It has been translated into the native languages and has had an immense circulation in India. It is from the pen of the son of Joseph Hume, a celebrated Liberal member of Parliament of the last generation. Information has just been received here of a movement in the West Indies, which seems to have already gained considerable headway. A league is about to be established the object of which is to secure popular government in the British colonies there.

Lady Caithness has started a fortnightly theosophist journal in Paris, entitled *L'Aurre, ou le Jour Nouveau*. The editress repudiates the charge that theosophy is anti-Christian and calls it a wider Christianity. Her task, as she states it, is to give France moral strength. Her opinion is that France is undermined with materialism and needs to be awakened to a new recognition of spiritual truths.

Driven Off by Girls.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Two hundred girls today attacked and pelted with mud a bailiff and assistant who were serving writs of ejectment upon tenants on Lord Dillon's estate in Ballyhaunis. The men beat a hasty retreat, leaving horse, car, and papers.

O'Connor in Trouble.

Commoner O'Connor presided over a meeting at Cork. A force of police arrived, when the crowd fled. It is alleged that O'Connor and a District Inspector came to blows; also that Tanner and O'Hea, members of Parliament present, were roughly handled by the police.

C. J. Mundella, formerly President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Sheffield tonight eulogized the patriotism and honesty of John Dillon. He himself had heard Lord Clanricarde denounced in Government circles in stronger terms than were now used against Dillon.

The excitement originated in a squabble between O'Connor and Hurley with reference to allowing the Government reporter to be present at the meeting. O'Connor took the reporter in his own car to the meeting. Hurley refused to sit with the reporter, and the crowd tried to eject the latter.

CORK, Nov. 30.—The disturbance here this evening was caused by the police trying to disperse a meeting held in honor of Hurley, who arrived here today to be tried for having explosives in his possession and for resisting eviction. The police threatened to arrest O'Connor, and a scuffle ensued, during which a Tanner was knocked down. He sustained a scalp wound and was taken to the infirmary. O'Connor was not arrested.

The Rent Problem.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Archbishop Walsh of Dublin informed a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter who interrogated him concerning *United Ireland's* rent movement that he was at first startled and grieved at the plan of campaign which the league had adopted, but he had since been convinced of its equity and necessity. He did not fear that the church would lose its moral influence over the people. A movement was imperative to establish a rent-fixing tribunal which would be independent of landlord and tenant alike. Social order in Ireland depended upon the success of this.

Timothy D. Sullivan has been reëlected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. O'Keefe, a solicitor, has been elected Mayor of Limerick. Ald. Richard Power has been reëlected Mayor of Waterford. Both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. O'Keefe have pledged themselves to refuse any honors which may be offered by the Queen during jubilee year. John Dillon heads the list of candidates for the office of High Sheriff of Dublin.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Reichstag and the Budget—Dueling—General Notes.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Reichstag concluded the discussion of the budget. It decided to refer certain sections to the Budget Committee and deal with the remainder at the plenary sitting of the House. In the course of the debate Herr Jacoby, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, denied that the establishment of a tobacco monopoly formed a part of the program of the Government.

Justus Klotz, Progressist candidate for the Reichstag in the first electoral district of Berlin, is conducting a vigorous campaign, addressing meetings wherever the Social Democratic element is prominent. His speeches are received with enthusiasm. Eugene Reichter, Schenck von Stauffenberg, and Albert Traeger are giving him active support. These speakers announce that the Progressist party will vote against prolonging the operations of the Anti-Socialistic law.

Herr Reichensperger's dueling bill, now before the Reichstag, aims briefly at the suppression of dueling by lot, by which method a person drawing the fatal lot commits suicide within a fixed time. The press in general ridicules the bill and asks Reichensperger to produce authentic cases of such duels.

A promising student at the Erlangen University has been killed in a duel with pistols. His opponent fled.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is in a critical condition. His physicians have ordered him to Cannes for the winter.

Otto Spamer, a leading bookseller of Leipsic, is dead.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Sensational Trial.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Today began before the Assize Court here the trial of the midwife, Rodelet, and her lover, Masquelier, who four months ago cut into pieces the body of a young woman named Emma Beeckman, who died from operations practiced upon her by the aforesaid midwife. A large crowd had gathered before the Palace of Justice, but it received a general disappointment, as the court decided to hold the trial within closed doors, the details being too repulsive for publicity. On the court table the legs and other remains of the corpse lay in big jars, emitting an obnoxious smell. The woman Rodelet is 45, fair, plump, and rather good-looking. Masquelier, who was a simple instrument in her hands, is well dressed, but insignificant looking. Some gendarmes sat between them, it being feared that Rodelet might assault Masquelier on account of the confession made by him during the inquiry. The reading of the indictment setting forth the facts lasted an hour. During the examination of Rodelet she asserted that she and Masquelier were assisted in the cutting up of the body by a doctor whom she declines to name, but to this statement Masquelier gives her the lie. Nothing else of importance transpired in today's hearing. The trial is expected to last four days.

Affairs in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.—An irade has been issued ordering the formation of large military depots in different parts of the Empire for the storage of material and as centres for assembling reserve troops. Gen. von Goltz has completed mobilization plans based upon the German system.

Gen. Kaulbars arrived at St. Petersburg today. He was met at the depot by a great crowd, who received him enthusiastically. The idea is growing in London that a conference of the Powers regarding the Bulgarian question will be resorted to.

The *Standard* says Russia is negotiating with Parisian bankers for a loan of 75,000,000 rubles.

It is stated that the Czar is about to send Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia to the Sultan to obtain his consent to the nomination of the Prince as Governor of Roumelia, with the object eventually of compelling Bulgaria to accept him as a ruler.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: It is as yet uncertain whether the Prince of Mingrelia will rule over Bulgaria. Another candidate, the Duke of Oldenberg, has already been mentioned, and it is thought he would be acceptable to Bulgaria. Russia will not recede from her refusal to recognize the Sobranje and the Regency. As was expected, the plot to kidnap King Milan of Servia is denied from Belgrade, but the Bulgarian papers publish particulars connected with it and give the names of the chief conspirators. The plan was to carry off the King while out hunting. It is pretty certain that such a coup, if successful, would have been followed by a Servian revolution.

De Giers' Place.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—A well-credited report is current here to the effect that the Czar has accepted the resignation of M. de Giers, Foreign Minister, and appointed as successor Prince Lobanoff.

News Notes by Cable.

The Earl of Erne has been elected Grand Master of the Orange Lodge.

A Paris dispatch from Tonquin says pirates captured and killed the French civil agent accompanying the Frontier Commission near Haining.

Count de Montebello, French Ambassador to Turkey, is urging the Sultan to press Sir William White, British Ambassador, to hasten the settlement of the Egyptian question.

Mr. John Bright, writing with reference to the removal of Nottingham lace machinery to districts where wages are lower, expresses the hope that workmen will soon discover that it is not their true interest to demand higher wages than a trade can pay.

NEWS FROM THE CREAM CITY.

Grottkau Upon Trial—Trying to Remove a Police-Lieutenant.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The trial of Grottkau and Moessinger was resumed before Judge Sloan today, and considerable interesting evidence brought out by the prosecution relative to the Milwaukee Garden riots and the labor meetings previously held at that place, where Grottkau is said to have delivered incendiary speeches and urged his listeners to acts of violence which terminated so seriously. The first witness called this forenoon—Albert Hoppe, a carpenter—attended a meeting at the garden May 4 and heard Grottkau address the crowd. He testified that Grottkau's speech was incendiary in its nature.

One witness, who when before the grand jury testified that Grottkau urged the crowd to "take arms and powder, go down to Bay View, and destroy the property of capitalists," was today unable to recollect for a certainty whether he had heard those words spoken or not.

By permission of Judge Sloan a copy of Lieut. Burges' testimony in the riot cases tried last week has been taken for Robert Schilling, the labor agitator. This testimony is to be used against Burges in an effort to secure his removal from office. This result is sought by the labor unions of the city upon the claim that Burges, who was in command of the police at Milwaukee Garden at the time of the riot, was lacking in good judgment and overstepped his authority. Lieut. Burges said today that he did not propose to resign, and that when he led the police to Milwaukee Garden he was under orders to disperse the crowd, and merely did his duty. He did not believe the Mayor would order an investigation.

Two new companies were today equipped, manned, and placed in the fire department service by Chief Foley. The fourteen new men required for these companies were selected from the list of successful applicants at a recent competitive examination conducted by the Fire and Police Commission.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Killed While Making an Arrest—A Boy Disappears—Women Who Want to Vote.

HUNTINGBURG, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Last night at Jasper, five mile north of here, Officer Mike Sweeney attempted to arrest Charles Gramberger for committing a brutal assault on his mother-in-law. A struggle ensued, participated in by the bystanders, and several shots were fired, one of which took effect in Gramberger's forehead, penetrating the brain and killing him instantly.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The 12-year-old son of James Townsend of Liberty Mills has been missing since last Thursday. His parents fear that he is the victim of a fatal accident.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Women's Suffrage Association met here in convention this afternoon in the Senate Chamber. The convention is largely attended by women of prominence from this and other States. The Rev. Olympia Brown Willis of Racine, President of the association, presided. Susan B. Anthony of Rochester, N. Y., made a brief address, in which she charged that the public press was prejudiced against the enfranchisement of women. She alleged that this was the reason of the slow progress of the movement.

FIRE IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

The Milwaukee "Herald" Building Damaged by Flames—Other Losses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—A fire occurred in the *Herald* Building tonight. The fire originated in a basement storeroom and spread almost instantly to all parts of the big five-story block, eating its way through the partitions. The printers, who occupy the fifth floor, were nearly suffocated by smoke before they reached the ground, being obliged to grope their way to the street through a cramped stairway. The elevator shaft was filled with smoke and flame. There was a high wind at the time, and the thermometer registered 4° below zero. The steamers in the district were at another fire several blocks away when the alarm was turned in. Peacock's undertaking establishment and the Press Club rooms were slightly damaged. The loss to building, stock, and machinery will be $5,000.

Caught from an Overheated Smokestack.

The large one-story kindling factory at No. 441 North Branch street, owned by Smith & Bugler, and known as the Chicago Fuel Company, caught fire yesterday morning from an overheated smokestack and was damaged to the extent of $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A Meeting of Methodists.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—The meeting of Methodist officials held here today gave rise to the report that it was a Bishops' meeting to fix a plan of episcopal visitation. The purpose was quite another one, however. It was a meeting of the commission appointed by the last General Conference to look after the publishing interests of the church. It is composed of ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard of Missouri, ex-Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Evans of Colorado, the Hon. T. S. Root, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Hon. A. Bradley, Pittsburg, Pa.; the Rev. Dr. Crawford, New York; the Rev. Dr. D. C. John, Milwaukee; the Rev. Dr. G. P. Graw, Camden, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, Chicago; and the Rev. Dr. W. L. Hypes, Cincinnati. The commission will make its report to the General Conference.

Four Negroes Hanged by a Mob.

DE KALB, Tex., Dec. 1.—Four negroes were lynched in this county Monday night for the murder of a farmer named George Taafe. The murder occurred in Indian Territory. The negroes were taken by force from Texas officers.

Rapid Growth.

Chattanooga has erected 1,000 new houses during the present year.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND NOT IN GOOD HUMOR AT PRESENT.

Worrying Over the Message—Some Revelations Promised in Real-Estate Transactions—The Indian Supply Depot—Hiscock's Tobacco Bill—Tariff Schemes—General News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The President is in bad humor. He has the rheumatism, is said to be irritable towards his Cabinet family when they make suggestions about the message, shuts off the public receptions entirely, and is reported to swear at the White-House servants. His temper is not likely to be bettered by the talk that has broken out afresh over the Stone and Benton removals. The publication of extracts from Benton's speeches abusing the President was agreed to place the Missouri Democrat in precisely the same situation as the Pennsylvania Republican if Mr. Cleveland's letter to Stone were to be taken for a guide. The editorial demand of a New York mugwump paper that Benton be at once removed was taken for a formal notice that the mugwumps couldn't swallow any more crow. This pleased the Democrats immensely. They say now the President can't help throwing these allies overboard. They don't sympathize much with Mr. Cleveland in the mess he has made for himself. Most of the Democrats who had opinions to express on the subject today thought the President's way of putting himself in harmony with his party had been a mistake, as it would have been much easier to base Stone's removal purely on political grounds. But as the President had, in the language of a Hoosier statesman, "got there," they didn't care how soon he broke with the mugwumps.

He Promises Revelations.

George A. Armes, the real-estate man who had Oak View on his books before the owner sold it to President Cleveland, and who has brought suit for the recovery of the percentages on the sale, says he will make public some startling facts during the trial for the recovery of his commission. He claims that Green, the owner, and the President were brought together by Marshal A. A. Wilson. He promises to prove that Wilson was connected with the syndicate running a great deal of property near Oak View, and used his friendship with the President to effect the sale and improve the value of the syndicate's property. It was said that Wilson did not own property in the vicinity until after the President decided to take Oak View, but he made purchases before that fact became known. Armes, after the property had been placed in his hands for sale, relinquished it to Green again for a consideration of $100. A few days ago a license was refused John Schuman to keep a saloon on the Tennallytown road near the President's cottage. Schuman made a big kick, and has been notified that if he would open a grocery store he would be granted a license to keep liquors on sale. It is understood that the reason for this peculiar decision is that the property-owners thought a grocery store front would not depreciate the value of property so much as a saloon. Schuman has been keeping a saloon for a long time, and declares the people in the neighborhood would rather have the President sell his property and move away than be cut off from their beer.

The Indian Warehouse.

The delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce went before Commissioner Atkins today to show why the Indian Warehouse should remain where it is. The greatest rivalry exists between the representatives from New York, St. Louis, and Kansas City, all of whom are on the ground, and the papers submitted by each have had the closest scrutiny by the others. Any other cities wishing to compete for the location will be allowed to do so. Commissioner Atkins says that if the Chicago delegation wishes to return and make additional statements, or answer the arguments presented by the other cities, it will have an opportunity until Dec. 9.

Morrison's Talk.

In an interview, Col. Morrison, who arrived in the city tonight, says:

There is just the same necessity for tariff legislation now that there was in the first session of the present Congress, in fact it is more urgent as we approach the time when there will be no debt to which we can apply the surplus revenue.

In reply to a question as to the chances for the passage of his Tariff Reform bill, Morrison said he had no reason to believe the views of the House had changed.

Hiscock's Tobacco Bill.

Representative Hiscock of New York has the floor when the House meets. He will take advantage of it to call up his Sumatra Tobacco bill. Hiscock has a large number of small tobacco-growers in his district, like those of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, who have been heavy sufferers by the frauds of the Dutch syndicates which control the Sumatra trade. Morrison wouldn't let any of the bills to correct the evil come up at the last session, but he may not be so successful this time.

Cleveland and the Tariff.

The President will in his message insist upon a fulfillment of the pledge made at Chicago in 1884, that "the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests." In his last message he referred to this subject, but in a general way. This year he will, at greater length and in a more specific manner, point out the necessity of relieving the people of the burden of war taxes.

The Dakota Governorship.

Judge Creighton of Springfield, Ill., is here. The Illinois politicians say he brings along papers urging the claims of his old law partner, Alfred Orendorf, for the Dakota Governorship. The Dakota Democrats who lately protested against filling the Territorial offices with outsiders, "especially Minnesotans," do not look kindly on Orendorf's candidacy, though they would take him in preference to one of their hated neighbors. Their man, however, is M. H. Day, the candidate for Delegate to Congress who polled an unexpectedly large Democratic vote. He and Orendorf are about the only prominent candidates. Congressman Springer is hopeful that Orendorf will be successful.

REVENGED ON A SHYLOCK.

Reasons Given for the Murder of Maj. McKee in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 1.—Gov. McEnery will tomorrow promulgate a proclamation offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of persons who, during the night of Nov. 28, murdered Maj. John McKee and a colored woman in the employ of S. J. Witkowski, a Representative from the Parish of West Carroll, and set fire to and totally destroyed the latter's house, by which both bodies were consumed. Witkowski escaped from the grasp of the outlaws under the cover of night.

The *States* this evening published an interview with Newland Holmes, a resident of Chicot County, Arkansas, adjoining West Carroll Parish, regarding the matter. Holmes says the whole affair is the result of personal feeling between Simon Witkowski and the farmers in that section. Witkowski, he said, came into West Carroll with his brother Julius just before the late War. They were Israelite peddlers from Poland. They made their headquarters at the Davis plantation and eventually began to feel much at home. Davis died just before the close of the War and Julius married Mrs. Davis, from whom he was divorced a few years afterwards. The daughter of Mrs. Davis married Simon, the hero of the present case. The two brothers at once absorbed the interest of the Davis plantation and established their country store near Caledonia. Then they began systematic plans for securing confessed judgments from persons who addressed themselves to them for advances on crops, in lieu of chattel mortgages—not recognized in Louisiana. By these means they secured powerful political influence by having those persons more or less obligated to them support them in West Carroll. But the result was an uprising of the people against the wrongs under which they had suffered for the last twenty years. There could be no legal remedy for those people, as the Witkowskis could pack juries and other branches of the local judiciary to their satisfaction.

In regard to Maj. McKee, the agent and bookkeeper who was killed, it was said he was the creature of the Witkowskis, having been appointed a Justice of the Peace through their influence to aid them in their plans. Mr. Holmes says that the dispatches in the New Orleans papers about people being outlaws, desperadoes, and about a mob lying in wait for $2,000, alleged to be expected by Witkowski, are all bosh and nonsense.

James G. Blaine Jr. as a Reporter.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine Jr. has decided to adopt journalism as a profession. Monday next he will take a position on the local staff of the *Times* of this city, a stalwart Republican organ controlled by C. L. Magee. Mr. Blaine will begin at the bottom and endeavor to work up. He is well educated, has a pleasing address, and has many warm friends here.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sadie Martinot's Career.

A writer in the *Theatre* says anent the Terry will case:

Down in the Surrogate's office there is enough money in the name of Terry to buy every theatrical troupe this side of Yangs-te-kiang. I think that everything with any claim on those millions will make a bee-line for city-hall, even if it has to come from the furthermost corner of the earth. That is why I expect to see that whilom Casino beauty, Sadie Martinot, once more "in our midst" ere long. She left New York to go starring with a young Cuban named Antonio Terry. If this young man should die, in fact whenever he does die, there will be one of the greatest will contests on record. The only cloud that I can discover in Sadie's roseate sky is that she and her child appear to be something of a duplication of a previous Terry ménage which ambitious lawyers are even now preparing to materialize into a "prior claim." Miss Martinot has made a very peculiar history for herself. From a convent to a cheap variety theatre. From there to the home of theatric refinement and propriety, the Boston Museum, where she ruled by her exceeding beauty, and brought Dion Boucicault to her feet. Then through a successful season in England, back again to the New York theatres, where, just as she was winning the favor of a new public, the inevitable millionaire "man-about-town" sought her. Virtue is its own reward. If Miss Martinot gets several million dollars what will that be the reward of?

General Notes on Plays and Players.

The Kiralfy Brothers state that they have not dissolved partnership, and that the firm will remain the same as for the last eighteen years.

"Daniela" is the name of the next new play to be brought out by Mme. Modjeska in New York. With it may also be given a comedietta by Mr. Paul M. Potter.

Mr. Pinero's farce, "The Hobby-Horse," which has not been quite as successful in London as the author's other pieces, is to be brought out at Daly's Theatre, New York, when "After Business Hours" has had its run.

From "Love in Harness":

Una—You haven't taken me to the theatre more than once in two years!

Urquhart—Well, I'll take you as often as there is a good play!—*The Theatre.*

Miss Sara Jewett, it is learned from the Eastern papers, has been engaged to support Miss Kate Claxton. Not a brilliant fate, this, for an actress the tone and intelligence of whose work all playgoers have admired.

There was much diversity of opinion expressed about Mr. Wilson Barrett's Hamlet when he appeared in that character at the Chestnut Street Opera House, in Philadelphia. Some said that he made faces and whispered at the parquet and howled at the gallery and others that he was a male Sarah Bernhardt. But withal he pleased.

"I am a migratory bird," said Mr. Joseph Jefferson to a New York reporter, "and in a few days shall flee with the wild birds to my southern home in Louisiana, where I spend four months in the heart of the theatrical season. My son, Mr. Charles Jefferson, manages for me when I am on the road, but at other times takes out a company of his own."

A story has lately got into print across the ocean alleging that Miss Mary Anderson, now residing very quietly in Paris with her mother and her brother Joseph, is dangerously ill. In fact, it was intimated that she had fallen into consumption. This is authoritatively denied by the New York *Tribune*, which says that, although Miss Anderson is suffering from the strain of her last season's work, she is not seriously ill.

"The best work Miss Fortescue has done in New York," says the *Times* of that city, "was in the first part of Mr. Gilbert's two-act joke called 'Sweethearts.' As the coquettish maiden, who allows her lover to start upon a long journey without encouragement, she did not always do violence to the author's ideal; and the tears shed by the foolish girl, when she realizes that he has, indeed, departed, were surprisingly natural for a performer, generally so artificial."

Having failed to find a play in which they can make a hit equal to that made with "The Mighty Dollar" Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are reported to have decided upon an Australian tour, hoping to achieve a like success there in the old play to the one they met with here years ago. John T. Raymond, too, is reading plays daily in hopes of finding another bonanza like "The Gilded Age." So far he hasn't met with much success.

One evening, Macready being on the stage, it was a Mr. Walsh's duty to come on, attired in plush, and say, "My Lord, the coach is waiting at the door." This being all that was laid down for him, he said it; but directly afterwards, addressing the gallery, he continued with much animation: "And allow me to add that the man who lifts his hand against a woman, save in the way of kindness, is unworthy the name of Briton." This sentiment brought down a tornado of applause, but on retiring from the stage the actor was pounced upon by the great tragedian and asked how he dared to overstep the limits assigned to him. "I'm very sorry," quoth Mr. Walsh, "but it is my benefit next Monday, and I've got to conciliate the audience as well as you, Mr. Macready."

Those who remember Charles Wyndham's success in this city will be gratified at the result of his recent essay in high comedy. A writer in the London *Dramatic Review* says: "Could poor Sothern's shade visit this sphere and see Mr. Wyndham's impersonation of Garrick I fancy it would feel gratified. With a little more finish it will be as nearly perfect as possible. The most trying scene of all, that in Act ii., in which the great comedian simulates intoxication in order to disgust the girl whom he passionately loves, is carried through almost without a single fault; in fact, he would be a carping critic who could discover any blemish in it whatever. From the moment when Mr. Wyndham makes his first entrance till the final fall of the curtain the play goes without a hitch."

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.

The Pacific Coast Defenseless—San Francisco Could Easily Be Shelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has submitted his annual report to the Adjutant General for the information of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army of the United States. Referring to means of defense against the possible invasion of the Pacific coast Gen. Howard says:

The forts are not in order; they are not manned with guns of proper calibre, and, what is worse, there are no guns of the right size and power in the whole country to bring here. There should be a plant on this coast and speedy preparation for making suitable guns. Other means of defense ought not to be delayed. Shells could easily be thrown from the neighborhood of the Cliff House, outside the harbor, to every part of San Francisco, and, without exceeding modern ranges, could be dropped into Oakland. I therefore recommend that money be appropriated so that good torpedo defenses may be planted, that fleet torpedo boats may be constructed, and that the guns now lying around the harbor be properly mounted, and that two floating batteries be built and anchored, as suggested by the Board of Inspectors appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1885.

Extreme Religious Views Cause a Separation.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Fourteen years ago Prof. Sumichrast married the widow of Lieut. Almon, an officer of the British army, who belonged to one of the oldest families of this city. Before their marriage Sumichrast told his betrothed that in his youth, in Europe, he had married a French lady, but that, the union proving unhappy, they had been divorced. He had never heard from her since and believed her dead. Mrs. Almon was perfectly satisfied. Two years ago Sumichrast was converted, embraced most extreme and austere views of religious duty on marriage and divorce, and became lay reader in St. Luke's Cathedral. He learned that his first wife was still living, though married to a French officer in Algiers, and immediately resolved that he could not conscientiously continue to live with his second wife. He explained the situation to her last night, and she agreed that their duty to the church was the highest law and they separated.

Stricken with Paralysis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—Gen. James Allen Dawson, Surveyor-General of Colorado, and formerly a prominent citizen and State official of Kentucky, was stricken with paralysis at Munfordville, Ky. He had been visiting his parents and was at the depot to return home when he was stricken down. He is not expected to live.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Arend's Kumyss.

To pale cheeks it brings back the rose,
Imparts new lustre to the eyes,
It cools the fevered lips and flows
Through many frames like glad surprise.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

A LITTLE COLD SNAP.

One Comes Down from Manitoba to Stay a Day or Two.

Ouf, but it was cold yesterday!

The sun shone so brightly, however, that one was almost deluded into the idea that it was not so very cold after all. The thermometer vacillated between 11° and 12° above zero during the greater part of the day.

"It will be much colder at nightfall," said the signal-service officer, "in fact the mercury will slip down below zero, I fancy. For forty-eight hours it will be extremely cold."

"And then?"

"Well, after that one will probably encounter warm, soft weather for a bit, but a second 'cold snap' is sure to follow before long, intenser and more lasting than this one."

There is nothing like making a scientific study of the weather; one who had not would never dare to prophesy cold weather in the winter time. The signal-service office is one of the most valuable of American institutions. It was not cold in the East yesterday, but there is more than a probability that the noses of Boston will be as blue as those of Chicago before long. Pauperism always crawls out of its cellars at the first touch of cold weather. Some how or other people who scrape along very nicely without the bore of eating object to being frozen. One of the most interesting places in the city yesterday was the County Agent's office on Washington street, a wee bit to the west of Canal street. A big, barren room made mephitically comfortable by a red-hot stove; piles of stout loaves of bread: packages of rice and barley: fuel of one sort and another; three or four superb and haughty clerks with paste diamonds—this is the county agent's office. Old men with watery eyes and unclean beards; old women with toothless faces and hard, wrinkled hands; nameless things in dingy satin, with lips too blue and cheeks too red; tattered, impudent children—these are the people one sees there. Now and then a sturdy young fellow came in, got a loaf of bread, and ate it greedily, of course he was a drunkard. Three hundred loaves of bread were given out yesterday over and above the usual number. This gives a fair idea of the increased demand for the necessities of life, due to a dash of winter weather.

"I'm going to roast the people this winter," said C. W. Holmes, Superintendent of the Chicago City Railway Company, yesterday. "Everybody has been crying for heated street-cars, and I'm going to give them all the heat they want. I have just ordered 100 stoves or heaters from the Chicago Stove Company, and will put them in the cars as rapidly as possible. We will try them on the State street and Cottage Grove lines to see if they are what we want."

The stove is very simple in its construction. It consists of a cast-iron fire box ten inches long, eight inches wide, and eleven inches high. This fire box is placed inside of another iron box of slightly larger dimensions, leaving a hot-air space between the two. With a moveable grate at the bottom, these two boxes constitute the entire heating apparatus, with the exception of a wrought-iron pipe three inches in diameter, which leads out of the top of the car to carry off the smoke. The heater is suspended under the car. The hot air chamber between the inside and outside box is open at the bottom to permit a volume of fresh air to enter, and is fitted with a perforated top through which the heated air will enter the car. The fire box will hold about a scuttle full of coal, and it is estimated that if the box is filled twice it will run a car the entire day. When the heaters are placed in the cars the front door of the car will be locked, and all passengers must enter from the rear.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 10°; 9 a. m., 8°; 10 a. m., 8°; 11 a. m., 9°; 12 m., 10°; 1 p. m., 11°; 3 p. m., 11°; 6 p. m., 8°; 9 p. m., 4°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.87; 6 p. m., 29.53.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 2° below zero.

The Temperature in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—Last evening at 5:30 o'clock orders to raise the cold-wave signal were received here. This morning a genuine Manitoba wave came over Minnesota, and at 6 o'clock the mercury stood 10° below. This morning at St. Vincent it was 22° below, at Moorhead 18° below, and at Garry and Bismarck 17° below. At Brainerd last night it was 28° below, freezing over swamps and producing an exodus of lumbermen for the woods. Signal Service Observer Cheney of Minneapolis says that the month of November in the Northwest was the coldest November since 1880, and 2½° colder than the average November for twenty-two years.

A Fair Day, with a North Wind, for the Lake States—Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2—1 a. m.—Indications:

For Ohio and Indiana, fair weather, preceded by light snow, winds generally westerly, slightly colder.

For Illinois and Wisconsin, fair weather, northwesterly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

For Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, generally fair weather, variable winds, stationary temperature.

For Michigan, light snow, followed by fair weather, westerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall last 8 hours.
New York	29.70	37	W.	Clear	*—
Washington	29.81	37	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.24	58	N. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.25	10	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.73	16	W.	Clear	.26
Oswego, N. Y.	29.61	28	S. W.	Cloudy	.05
Rochester, N. Y.	29.68	21	W.	Cloudy	.04
Erie, Pa.	29.82	20	W.	Hy. sn'w	.07
Cleveland, O.	29.94	11	S. W.	Clear	.04
Sandusky, O.	29.99	11	W.	Clear	*—
Toledo, O.	30.00	8	W.	Lt. snow	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	9	N. W.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich	29.72	13	W.	Cloudy	.05
Escanaba, Mich.	29.96	—3	N. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.01	6	N. W.	Lt. snow	.01
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.74	16	W.	Lt. snow	.02
Marquette, Mich	29.92	2	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Port Huron, Mich.	29.88	6	W.	Clear	*—
Chicago, Ill.	30.18	6	W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.16	— 4	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.35	— 9	N. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.44	— 9	W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.38	0	N. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.30	2	W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.52	1	N. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.48	3	W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.42	21	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.43	8	N. W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.43	14	W.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo.	30.46	20	N. E.	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.51	17	N.	Cloudy	
Omaha, Neb.	30.58	5	N.	Cloudy	
Huron, Dak.	30.65	— 8	N. W.	Cloudy	
Yankton, Dak.	30.58	2	N.	Fair	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.68	—19	N.	Clear	
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.70	—17	N. W.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak.	30.71	— 4	N.	Cloudy	
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.58	— 5	E.	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	45	N. E.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.97	40	S. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.05	36	S.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.27	28	S. E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.15	47	E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.28	31	E.	Clear	
Fort Garry	30.72	—17	N. W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.80	—18		Clear	
Medicine Hat	30.18	14		Cloudy	.75

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 1.—Arrived, the Arizona, from New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE McINTOSH GALVANIC BATTERY, in good order and cheap, at No. 161 South Hoyne-av.; price, $10.

XMAS SEASON.

Monster Sale. MANDEL BROTHERS. Monster Sale.

117 to 123 State-st.

For several weeks we have been purchasing and closing at our own price Manufacturers' Sample Lines of

FRENCH LACE NECKWEAR

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.



TODAY — A Counter of 50 feet full of Lace Collars, Fichus, Jabots, and Scarfs. CHOICE, 25c. Made to sell at $1.00 to $3.00 each.

TODAY — Another Counter of 25 feet full of Neck Lingerie For Ladies and Children. CHOICE, 50c. Made to sell up to $5.00.

TODAY — A Third Counter of 25 feet full of the CREAM Of these goods. CHOICE, $1.00. Worth up to $7.00 and $8.00.

They make Elegant Xmas Presents.
You Want Them. Everybody Wants Them.
Come Early or You Will Be Disappointed.
Some are less valuable than others.
THEREFORE SECURE THE CHOICE.

Our Friends Seem Appreciative.

They are demonstrative in their praise. They realize the virtue of an honest intent.

We are offering beautiful, attractive goods, very choice Novelties of our own design, on very small margins.

We wish to "encourage" you to "encourage" us.

We are well satisfied with a modest profit; we ask of you only to pay us an occasional visit, whether you want to buy or not.

It is our pleasure to show you through, and give you all the information you may desire.

We want you to be thoroughly satisfied with your purchases.

You cannot fail to be suited after looking through such an unbroken variety of Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

Countless quantities of useful and ornamental items of beauteous design at prices so low that they can be had for little more than their imitations, and everything we sell "is with a guarantee."

We are thoroughly prepared for the "Holidays." We invite you to come in and prepare yourselves also.

Joseph & Fish,

155 State-st., between Madison and Monroe.

Will keep open Saturday Nights until 9 o'clock; during those afternoons and evenings the Spanish Student Mandolin Quartette will discourse their sweet music.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

SOMETHING UNHEARD-OF!

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.



100 All-Wool Astrachan and Fur-Trimmed Newmarkets!

Faced with Satin, in Black, Brown, Blue, Green, sizes 32 to 44, selling for one day only

At $5.00 | Worth $12.50 to $30.00.

We Guarantee No Disappointment.

State and Madison-sts.

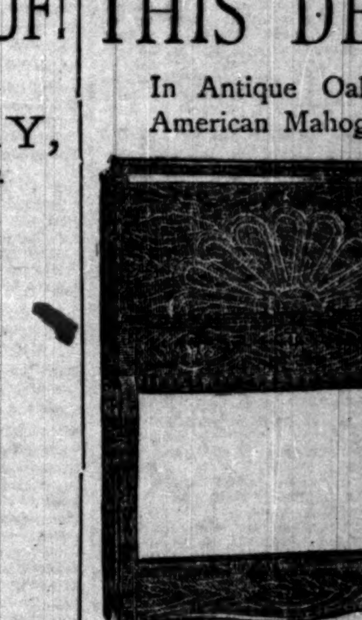
Men's and Youths' Fall Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

SPIEGEL & CO.

For the Holidays.

THIS DESK,

In Antique Oak or American Mahogany,



$18.
Worth $30.00.

An immense stock of other goods, suitable for Holiday Gifts. Prices in like ratio.

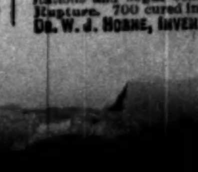
CALL AND WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
249 & 251 State-st.

MATTESON HOUSE.

Reduction in rates for the winter at the Matteson House, corner Wabash avenue and Jackson street, Chicago, Ill.
Transient rates—$2 and $2.50 per day.
Table board—$7 per week.
Great reductions to permanent boarders remaining through the winter.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Congressman G. W. E. Dorsey of Nebraska is in the city.

Vice-President A. A. Robinson of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and James Smith, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The following railroad men are stopping at the Palmer: Stuyvesant Fish, Second Vice-President of the Illinois Central; J. A. Hanley, General Traffic Manager of the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

IN GENERAL.

The West Division Railway Company began running cars yesterday morning on the western extension of the Van Buren street line to Kedzie avenue.

There have been received from Brentano Brothers copies of the London *Graphic, Illustrated News, Weekly Times, Punch, Pall Mall Budget*, and *Field and Farm.*

A hog-dealer named Anthony Fulton was yesterday arrested by Inspector Lamb on the charge of attempting to dispose of condemned hogs at the Halsted street market. The case was continued to Saturday.

"Billy" Smith, ex-manager of the Chicago Clearing-House, who attempted to commit suicide in Lincoln Park about a month ago, has recovered, although the pistol ball is still in his neck. He sent word to Controller Schwab yesterday that he would go to work today.

A. E. Walker, the Chicago man whom the New York dispatches are connecting with the Merrill divorce case, said yesterday that his acquaintance with Mrs. Merrill when in Chicago was simply of a business nature, and that there was no truth in the allegations made or the inferences to be drawn.

An item in yesterday's paper stated that Abraham Flower, a pawnbroker at No. 303 South Clark street, was arrested for receiving stolen property. Injustice was done the Mr. Flower whose place is at the above number. Abraham's store is at No. 52 West Madison street. The house from which the goods were stolen was Meyers Bros. at No. 203 Fifth avenue, and not the firm on East Madison street.

The "Political History of Chicago," a volume of 397 pages, compiled by Michael Loftus Ahern, has just been issued. It contains a good deal of information, especially in a biographical way, about the men who have figured more or less prominently in the history of politics in the Garden City. In addition to this there are lists of the employés of the city, embracing the Police Department and public schools, and a roster of Federal and County employés.

The Ninth Ward Young Men's Republican Club held a regular meeting last evening at their headquarters, No. 205 Washington boulevard. On account of sickness of several members the discussion on "Civil-Service Reform" was indefinitly postponed. A handsomely-framed memorial on the death of William Chambers, who was an active member, was presented to the club. "Tariff vs. Free Trade" will be the subject for discussion next Wednesday evening.

Strong feeling has been aroused in the Federal Building against the importation of men to fill positions therein. A great many responsible places have been filled by men brought from sections other than Chicago, and the residents are indignant. So strong is the prejudice against going out of the city for material to fill important local places in the building that there is talk of organizing a home association to keep out outsiders and make those already in uncomfortable.

The Goethe Club, consisting of the German class of the Chicago Athenæum, gave a dramatic performance in German last night before a select and appreciative audience. The proceeds will be used to establish a German library at the Athenæum. There were two little plays performed, both of which demanded a pretty thorough knowledge of German to be understood. The pupils acted their parts very intelligently, and their teacher, Mr. John Brueckner, had but little fault to find with their German.

Mrs. McGinnis, residing at No. 322 Augusta street, was charged with stealing a plant worth 50 cents from a neighbor named James P. Thomas. She was arrested some days ago, but the complainant not appearing Mrs. McGinnis was discharged. Her daughter swore that Thomas promised not to prosecute her if she (Jennie) would meet him at a certain place. She did not go, and this is alleged to be the cause of her mother's second arrest. Justice Ingersoll gave Thomas a sound lecture and dismissed the case.

The force of elevator conductors in the Government Building has been so reduced that one elevator in the southeast end of the building is without an attendant, and has been for months. It is used by employés, contractors, laborers, and any one else so disposed, and the doors to the shaft are left open about half the time, and life and limb almost hourly imperiled thereby. Warnings and appeals have been given and made, but to little purpose. When some one is killed the elevator will be closed or some one put in charge.

President George J. Brine, T. C. McMillan, John W. Enright, Adolph Moses, and Dr. A. Swazy, the Committee on Future Library Building of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library, at a meeting held last evening were unanimous in their declaration that the acquisition of two-thirds of Dearborn Park for the projected library is a matter of necessity, leaving one-third to the soldier organizations for a memorial hall. This committee will meet with the committee of five representing the soldier element in a day or two.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is becoming anxious about the fate of the Stewart avenue and Jackson street bridge ordinance. Felician Slataper, chief engineer of the road, indirectly announced yesterday that the company would be willing to accede to all the amendments proposed to the ordinance provided the same will be passed at once. It is believed that if the company succeeds in eliminating the provision for erecting the approaches to the viaducts contemplated by the ordinance no further opposition will be made, and the new Stewart avenue will be opened to Twenty-second street.

Clerk McGrath's report of the work of the Superior Court for the last six months shows that from June 1 to Dec. 1 the receipts were $28,953 and the expenses $15,581; for the first six months the surplus paid into the Treasury was $10,459. This is a gain over the earnings of last year of about $5,000. In the Circuit Court the Clerk's report shows for the six months ending Nov. 30 receipts of $20,138; expenses, $15,072. The expense list includes $1,060 salaries for outside Judges. The last six months show an increase of surplus of $1,222 over the first six. The receipts of the County Clerk for the six months ending Dec. 1 were $9,367, and for the first half $11,367.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Export Association of Distillers at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday "Buffalo" Miller presided. It was reported that there was no surplus whisky on hand and the productive capacity remains unchanged—150,000 gallons per day. No change was made in price or assessments, which are to be paid semi-monthly. The reconstructed firm of Bush & Brown of Peoria was admitted as a closed concern. This firm was burned out recently, and, having rebuilt, is ready for business, but being admitted into the association it agrees to keep shut down and take the three cents per gallon like other closed firms.

The work of slaughtering diseased cattle was kept up yesterday under the supervision of Dr. A. H. Baker, Assistant State Veterinarian. It is an easy matter to tell when cattle are afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia. In all such cases the lungs are hard and solid, and completely honeycombed by a fibrous, membrane-like substance, and almost as large as when in the animal's chest. The healthy lung, on the other hand, is soft and spongy, and of a uniform red color, and always shrinks to about one-twenty-fifth of the original size. The lung does not adhere to the flesh and is easily lifted out. It is difficult to remove the diseased lung, and it must be cut out with the knife.

The examination in the case of Chut Smith, the theatrical agent, charged with inducing Maggie McDermott and Maggie Gruel to leave their homes, was begun before Justice Fisher yesterday. The officers who brought the girls back from Hurley, Wis., testified to finding the girls among disreputable women and in a disreputable house at Hurley, and Maggie McDermott told how, besides appearing on the stage, she was compelled to solicit trade in a wine-room and submit to all kinds of insults. She was told that she must pay for her railroad fare and stage costumes before she would receive a salary. She said Smith criminally assaulted her in his office before she went to Hurley. The prosecution threaten to make a charge of criminal assault against Smith if the other charges fall through.

A Girl Who Is Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

A young girl was led by a lady and gentleman into the County Commissioners' rooms yesterday. She was not bad-looking, with raven hair, but exhibited great helplessness in her walk and actions. The girl has been a patient at the County Infirmary for three years, and was brought in by Warden Frey and Dr. Rose S. Bryan to meet Dr. Phil G. Gillett, Superintendent of the Jacksonville Deaf and Dumb Institute. Dr. Gillett examined the child, and said if she was properly sent to his institution by the court he would interest himself in her case and see what could be done for her eyes and hearing. The girl's name is Mary Agnes O'Connell, born in Chicago. She was committed to the infirmary at the request of her father, whose address is not known. Her affliction, it is thought, is due to scarlet-fever and meningitis, said to have occurred when she was 9 years of age. She is very quick in apprehension and does many things which are indicated to her, such as tying her shoes, buttoning her clothes, etc., and informs herself as to who are about her by feeling their faces and hands. She is quite cleanly in her personal habits, and remembers quite a number of words and sentences, such as "Give me my grapes," "I want to go," "Where is the door?" "Come in," "I don't want to," but she only speaks under great excitement. Dr. Bryan says that when it is remembered that the girl has had absolutely no instruction in three years it is remarkable that she is not idiotic. Specialists have decided that an operation on her eyes would be of doubtful value until she could be communicated with sufficiently to make her understand the necessity for quiet afterwards. They say that then it is possible nothing could be effected. She was taken to Jacksonville last night.

Meeting of the Real-Estate Board.

The Real-Estate Board held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The Membership Committee reported favorably on the name of Arthur C. Gehr, and he was elected to membership. Messrs. Lombard, Morey, and Warner were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the board for the year 1887. Mr. J. L. Lombard introduced an amendment to the by-laws providing for the election instead of the appointment of the Valuation Committee. Three of the five members elected at the next election are to be elected for one year and two for two years, and thereafter members of the committee shall be elected for two years and be ineligible for membership for two consecutive terms. The proposed amendment was laid over till the next meeting, under the rules. The board indorsed the principle of the measure introduced in the Common Council by Ald. Cullerton looking to the closing of bridges during the day and opening them at stated periods during the night. The resolution also stated that if to this is added the thorough lighting of the river by electricity and a proper regulation of the passage of boats at this time it is the one solution of the bridge problem, and at the same time will preserve our large river commerce, with its attendant manufactories, elevators, and lumber-yards. A committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for the annual banquet of the board.

She Had the Dog Killed.

One day last week, when Justice C. J. White was in a drug store on Van Buren street, Mrs. Workofski of No. 542 South Morgan street came in and inquired of the magistrate if he knew where a certain lawyer lived. Justice White turned to the directory, and while he was looking for the name the woman said: "I was arrested for keeping a vicious dog. That man White at Twelfth street ordered me to kill my dog."

"I don't see what right he had to do that," remarked the Justice.

"Why, of course he didn't have any right. But I ain't going to kill him. I have got him hid away where nobody can find him."

"I don't think much of that man White, anyhow; do you?"

"Well, I never saw him, but I don't think he knows much."

"I think you had better kill the dog, madam," said the magistrate. "He bit a little girl and almost tore off the child's arm. I issued the order to have the vicious brute killed."

"You issued the order?" exclaimed the woman.

"Yes; I am the fellow at Twelfth street whose name is White."

Yesterday when Mrs. Norkofski was called before Justice White she wore a heavy veil. A policeman testified that he had killed the dog.

West Park Bonds to Be Retired.

The committee of ten West Side citizens, consisting of R. T. Crane, P. McGrath, Justice Daniel Scully, George Sherwood, George W. Stanford, C. C. Kohlsaat, C. N. Holden, S. H. McCrea, B. A. Eckhardt, and L. P. Berry, selected by the West Park Board to make arrangements to retire the $640,000 of park bonds which expire July 1, 1890, and place new bonds in the market, met at the office of the West Park Board yesterday afternoon. R. T. Crane was elected Chairman and Justice Scully Secretary. Mr. Stanford explained that when the Park Board was organized in 1869 the Park Commissioners were ordered to issue bonds to the amount of $640,000 to pay for the improvements of the parks and boulevards. The bonds were issued, and have been drawing 7 per cent interest. Mr. Stanford said he had learned that it required more legislation in order to issue new bonds, and a committee of six was appointed to frame a law for the Legislature to pass. The meeting adjourned to the call of the committee.

Further Testimony in the Rawson Case.

The taking of testimony in behalf of the defendant was continued yesterday morning in the Rawson case. William P. Kelley, a sleeping-car conductor, was examined. His attention was called one night last May to a man and woman whose tickets called for sections 10 and 12. When he first saw them they were sitting in section 12 conversing. After everybody in the car had retired he looked into section 10, for which the man was booked, and found it unoccupied and the bed untouched. At midnight there was a call for the porter from section 12. Witness heard the man ask how near the train was to St. Louis. The porter replied that they were about seventy-five miles out of Chicago. The man left the train at East St. Louis and the woman got off at St. Louis. Witness had seen the woman since and was then informed that she was Mrs. Rawson.

A. S. Gage Leaves for California.

A. S. Gage left for California yesterday, being accompanied by Mrs. Gage and John E. Brewster. He intended to start Tuesday, but had a chill and could not go. Mr. Gage, who has been in bed for six weeks, is said by his friends to be a very sick man, and they are doubtful about his recovery. His physician ordered him to go to a milder climate, and after a sojourn in Lower California he will spend the remainder of the winter in Arizona. D. K. Tenney, who has been in New York trying to effect a settlement with the creditors, returned home yesterday. Considerably over half the claims have been settled for 45 cents, and the others are in such shape that it can be stated that they will soon be out of the way. Whether the business will be ultimately continued by Mr. Gage depends upon his health.

Mrs. Laura Jansen Dead.

Mrs. Laura Jansen died at her residence, No. 231 Oak street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The immediate cause of death was a wound in the left breast inflicted by her husband last Friday morning, the particulars of which have been published. The woman had suffered great pain until within a short time of her death, which occurred when she was apparently asleep. The husband, who is still confined at the County Jail in the insane department, was not apprised of his wife's death yesterday, although he spent several hours in the corridor. He continues his rambling talk about his wife. His "attempt" at suicide Tuesday night is regarded as a part of the plan he has followed from the first; and the attendants now say they are better satisfied than ever that he is only feigning insanity.

The Expiration of an Old Partnership.

The old and well-known copartnership under the firm name of J. & E. Buckingham expired by limitation Nov. 30. The firm name henceforth will be the Central Elevator Company. E. Buckingham, the surviving brother, will wind up the business of the old firm and continue the management of the elevators at the foot of South Water street.

CONGRESSMAN ADAMS' IDEAS.

Something About the Coming Session of Congress.

Congressman George E. Adams left for Washington yesterday to attend the closing session of the Forty-ninth Congress. Asked about the measures he thought would come up early in the session, he said the Inter-State Commerce bill was likely to be among the first considered. He thought a bill of this kind would be passed, and that it would be a compromise between the Cullom and Reagan bills. The Electoral-Count bill was also likely to come up early. A matter of interest to Chicago, he said, was the Dearborn Park Library bill. The Logan bill relating to this subject had passed the Senate, and was now in the hands of the House Committee, but he thought it would be amended.

Asked if he thought anything would be done in the Hennepin Canal matter, he said he was under the impression that several Chicagoans were now in Washington with a view of having the President refer to it in his forthcoming message. The message, however, would not have the influence in bringing about a vote upon the question that the report of the Board of Engineers would. The bill for the Government's acceptance of the Illinois & Michigan Canal would go with the other, and both be considered as a part of the general scheme. The objection to that bill was that it required the Government to follow the course of the old canal, although the wiser plan might be to follow the Desplaines River or some other natural waterway. He said he had heard it suggested that the Legislature modify the form of the grant to the United States so that the Government could use such portions of the canal as were deemed advisable.

He did not think anything would be done in the Lake-Front matter. With reference to the introduction of bills by himself, he said he would like to pass one in regard to the National-bank circulation. He was not of the opinion that the circulation was essential to the system, and for that reason would like to see it reduced to the minimum, although he wanted to see the system maintained in all other respects, especially the discount and deposit features. He also would like to introduce a bill providing for the assembling of Congress March 4 succeeding the election of members. He thought the session should be a short one, and argued that its effect would be the reorganization of the House, which could get down to actual work the ensuing December, to say nothing of the opportunities it would give new members to acquaint themselves with their duties as committeemen. Another advantage he thought would result would be to shorten the long session.

TO REFORM THE BOARD.

Contemplated Legislation to do Away with Evils Now Existing—Other Matters.

The sub-committee of the joint committee of the various clubs which has in charge the preparation of a bill looking to the reformation of the County Board held a meeting Monday. They agreed on the following points:

1. That the law in relation to the election of Commissioners should be amended so that when the terms of the present incumbents expire, two years hence, fifteen Commissioners shall be elected at one time thereafter. The reason for this change is that it will give less opportunity to form and perpetuate rings. While the benefit of experience might be lost, it is considered better to have new men than ringsters.

2. That the Chairman of the board should have the veto power.

3. That appropriations be made during the first quarter of the year and expenditures in excess of the appropriations prohibited. In other words, that the Commissioners should sit down like business-men, figure out what is needed, and say exactly how much they are going to spend during the year. If this be done, it is believed the expenditures will be much less than if the board makes appropriations throughout the entire year.

A matter under consideration is the expediency of authorizing the board to appoint a purchasing agent to buy all the supplies required. This is regarded favorably and may be incorporated in the bill. Another suggestion under discussion is to confer upon the County Clerk powers similar to those of the City Controller.

An independent measure will probably be submitted to the full committee. This is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting the people to elect a President of the County Board, with the veto power, which would then "amount to something." Another suggestion is to enable the Legislature to make express provision for a Controller and a Purchasing agent, and still another to put it in the power of the General Assembly, when it sees fit to and it is advisable, to consolidate the City, County, and Town Governments in Chicago. It is not proposed to put this in an obligatory form, but to make the modifications above indicated and leave this alternative so that there may be consolidation when the time comes for it. The sub-committee will submit its report within a week.

County-Clerk Ryan is looking up the law in regard to his obligation to sign the warrants drawn upon the County Treasurer by the County Board. There are warrants to the amount of about $800,000 that Mr. Ryan has not signed, and, up to the present time, has refused to sign in spite of the appeals of the Commissioners. Mr. Ryan was not prepared yesterday to say what his position would be exactly. All that he would say was that he would certainly not sign *all* the warrants. He intimated that he would sign the greater part, but would positively refuse to sign the rest, thinking thus to serve the interests of the county best. He will have to arrive at a conclusion by the end of this week.

There is no material change in the situation with reference to the organization of the new County Board. No one doubts that Kiehm will be reëlected. All the old Commissioners will vote for him except MacDonald and Hemmelgarn, and these will vote with the five new Commissioners, who will have no choice but to vote for Kiehm. It has been a rule to place the incoming Commissioners on four committees and the holdover members on five. This rule will be observed. The new men will not get their fingers into any of the most important committees, such as Charities, Hospitals, and City Relief. The only one of the new Commissioners who will be placed on anything like an equal footing with the old men is Nelson. Aldrich will be recognized as a man of business ability, but one Commissioner said yesterday: "He is young yet and will have to show to us what he can do, before he will get anything of any great consequence. As for Nelson, of course, he is a good business-man and will be treated as such. But then, why make such an outcry for him? He is not worth as much as Peter Fortune. He will be considered according to his business reputation and will get on some important committees. As for the other three Commissioners, let me tell you that I don't think much of them. The public institutions were never run as cheap before." This language is used by most of the old Commissioners, and they will act accordingly in the appointment of the committees.

A report was current in the board rooms yesterday that a Republican caucus, in which all would unite, would be held Friday next in regard to the Chairmanship question. It was also said the invitations had already been sent to the different members. Mr. Kiehm denied all knowledge of any caucus, and said if one was held the new members would be the persons who would hold it.

Contractor Nic Schneider was closeted with Clerk Bailey of the County Commissioners' office yesterday, comparing his books with the bills due him in the hands of the clerk. The amount foots up about $50,000, and it is said Mr. Schneider intends to enter suit against the county for its payment.

The Committee on Judiciary met yesterday. A communication was received from State's-Attorney Grinnell asking for an appropriation of from $300 to $400 to provide for the payment of extra help to assist in the trial of causes in the Criminal Courts. It was referred to the new board. Bills for preparing the record in the Anarchists' case to go before the Supreme Court were presented aggregating $3,079 and for $155 for a translator. These were also referred to the new board. The proprietor of the Revere House appeared before the committee and asked that his bill for $2,682 be paid for boarding the Anarchists' jury during the trial. He had conferred with Judge Gary, who told him to give the best of board and charge $3 a day.

Van Pelt thought it would be proper for the new board to order it paid. Finally the matter was settled by the committee recommending to the board that the bills be taken from file.

SUBURBAN.

Lake.

The Board of Trustees convened yesterday in the Town-Hall. The Englewood Church Union submitted a petition asking that the district bounded by Fifty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets and Halsted and State streets be made a prohibited district. The petition was filed. Proposals for electric-lighting machines and paving implements were opened and referred.

William Mattheson, a superintendent in one of the departments of Nelson Morris' slaughter-house, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. Tuesday night Mattheson, it is said, visited a Halsted street saloon where he was well acquainted and presented a worthless check for $25, getting $10 on it.

A few days ago a letter was read from the Northern Englewood Improvement Association in which it was asserted that eight deaths from diphtheria could be traced to the defective plumbing in the Sherwood School, the room in which the children sat being directly over the water closets. Health-Inspector Abbott yesterday inspected the matter and found that all of the children who had died were not in one room, and as far as could be ascertained the sanitary arrangements of the building were as good as could be desired.

Edward McNulty and John Keating fought a three-round fight Tuesday night in a saloon on School and Fifty-fourth streets. It lasted but a few moments, when Keating was defeated.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1,034 boxes tin-plate; Dickerson & Co., 285 boxes tin-plate; C. Sidney Shepherd & Co., 600 boxes tin-plate; Anglo-American Cement Company, 2 bags clinkers; Miller, Hall & Co., 7 cases bedsteads; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1,086 boxes tin-plate; Mueller, Christy & Co., 15,300 cross-ties, 4,500 pavement blocks; E. Hoffman, 3 cases hollow glass; L. Manasse, 1 case dry goods, 1 case optical goods; The Chicago Music Co., 3 cases musical instruments; Lyon & Healy, 3 cases paper; The Fuller & Fuller Co., 4 cases essential oil; V. D. Gowan & Co., 1 case dry goods; A. H. Andrews & Co., 2 cases maps; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; J. H. Lesher & Co., 5 cases dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case dry goods; F. A. Koch, 1 case razors; G. Barron, 46 cases curios; Banghart Bros., 2 cases cigars; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Alphons Ruschpler, 7 cases plants; L. H. Flersheim, 1 case dry goods; F. A. Hardy & Co., 1 case optical goods; Giles Bros. & Co., 8 cases clocks, etc.; Lord, Owen & Co., 2 cases brushes; F. MacVeagh & Co., 125 casks pickles; William J. Wallis, 2 cases toys; E. Buckingham, 1 case fancy goods; W. Meyer & Sons, 6 casks wine; Ph. Wickert, 3 casks wine; L. H. Kuzka, 4 cases wine; L. Sievers & Son, 8 casks wine; Fortune & Bros., 50 bales hops; Mauran, Wright & Co., 50 cases toilet soap, 1 case olive oil; James S. Kirk & Co., 23 cases pomades; Glaser, Kohn & Co., 100 cases toilet soap; Marshall Field & Co., 9 bales rugs. Collections, $9,940.

Next California Excursion,

Via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, will leave Kansas City morning Dec. 9. Fare for round trip $60. Tickets good for six months. For further particulars apply to Chas. H. Wood, Gen'l Agent, 212 Clark street.

Mr. Wm. E. Pettes has retired from the firm of Wm. A. Prior & Co., importers of gents' furnishing goods, Nos. 163-165 Wabash avenue, as will be seen by their notice in another column. Mr. Wm. A. Prior, continuing the business at their former place, desires to thank his friends and patrons for their liberal favors in the past and to ask for a continuance of them for the future, and beg to assure them and the public generally that their future commands will receive special attention.

He has just received large invoices of neckwear, gloves, dressing-gowns, jackets, rugs, silk umbrellas, and the latest London and Paris novelties.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
John G. Beaton, Maggie R. Horne	26—26
Hans P. Mortensen, Mary Christensen	25—21
Martin Burke, Maggie Hayes	28—24
Johann Sturk, Louisa Webb	30—29
Charles C. Walker, Olive L. Walker	52—20
John P. Jensen, Elisa C. Petersen	29—24
C. H. Thayer, Evanston, Etta Grover, same	40—26
William L. Maxwell, Waupun, Wis., Alma Tibbit, Beaver Dam, Wis.	66—31
Fred Emde, Bertha Landeck	25—23
David F. Rice, Minnie Schneidman	27—21
John Mathony, Elisa Kraemer	26—24
Thomas W. Pierce, Katie Armstrong	25—23
Henry H. Rice, Bertha Femberg	26—22
Andrew J. Bell, Mary A. Feele	27—23
Samuel Armstrong, E. Burustch, Rogers Park	22—21
Henry Kamrath, Adelina Fieldebrandt	21—17
Thomas P. Fitzmaurice, Mary Browne	26—28
George S. Britton, Emma E. Williams	28—30
George W. Grisdale, South Chicago, Jemima Atchinson, Sheffield, Ind.	25—23
Ernest Oelker, Augusta Kullea	22—18
August Eliason, Anna Wallerstrom	36—23
William Mulligan, Diana Curran	23—18
Alfred Kirchner, Clara Niflin	26—19
L. H. Dougherty, Phillippa, W. Va., H. Beerg	27—23
C. J. Dahleen, Englewood, Jennie Peterson	25—18
John Hill, Emma G. Snyder	43—23
Franz Schmidt, Marie Bager	29—21

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOWLER—John Bowler, Nov. 30, at his residence, 281 West Fifteenth-st.

Funeral Thursday, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Jesuit Church; thence to Calvary.

KENNEDY—Dec. 1, at his residence, 197 East Erie-st., Patrick Kennedy, attorney and counselor at law, formerly of Jerseyville, Ill., in his 54th year, after a lingering illness of three years.

Funeral services from Church of Holy Name Friday at 10:30 a. m.

His body to its dust and his soul to its rest,
And his memory to those who cherish it best.

☞ St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Jerseyville (Ill.) papers please copy.

LORD—Dec. 1, Francis Lord, aged 81 years.

☞ Baltimore (Md.) and Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

MEAHL—Dec. 1, Isabella Hattie, only daughter of John L. and Nellie K. Meahl, nee Sampson, aged 4 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

Funeral Friday, at 2 p. m., from residence, 74 Eugenie-st., by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Milwaukee and Waukesha County papers please copy.

PARKER—The funeral of Robert Hutchinson Parker will take place from the family residence, 37 O'Brien-st., Thursday, Dec. 2, at 1 p. m., to St. Stephen's Church, on Johnson-st., thence by carriages to Graceland.

PELLOW—In this city, Nov. 30, W. H. Pellow.

Funeral Thursday, Dec. 2, from 1171 West Taylor-st., to Rosehill, by cars from Northwestern Depot.

☞ London (Ont.) and Toronto (Ont.) papers please copy.

STRAIGHT—At Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 17, of consumption, H. H. Straight, teacher, aged 40 years.

Interment Friday, Nov. 19, at same place.

WHITTLESEY—On the morning of Dec. 1 at the home of her parents in Peoria, Ill., Mary E., beloved wife of H. B. Whittlesey of Chicago, in the 41st year of her age.

☞ Dover (N. H.) and Lawrence (Mass.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A RECEPTION WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMbers of the Young Men's Christian Association to the young men of the lumber trade and their friends tonight at 7:45. A good programme will be given, and no doubt an enjoyable time will be had. If you are a member or belong to the lumber trade come and enjoy yourself.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, there will be in Unity Church Sunday-school room a sale of useful and fancy articles for the benefit of the Industrial School. Tea from 4 to 6. Supper from 6 to 7:30.

THERE WILL BE A SALE OF FANCY ARTIcles for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital on the 3d and 4th of December at Grace Church rectory, 2324 Prairie-av.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Central W. C. T. U. will be held in Room 100, 161 LaSalle-st., at 10:30 a. m. today. Interesting reports of the work will be given.

WEST MADISON-ST.

Sea's TO-DAY

AND ALL THIS WEEK,

10 a. m. to 10 p. m. SEA'S 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

—ANNUAL—

XMAS OPENING.

A Christmas Present Free with Every Purchase.

FREIBERG BROS.' ORCHESTRA.

SANTA CLAUS.

The two west windows occupied by a full-sized dwelling house, exterior and interior being shown. Santa Claus appears and disappears up and down the chimney. Children are seen sleeping in another room while the stockings are filled.

In the two east windows is a Funny Trick Elephant, watched by a Monkey. Both are as large as life and as lively as crickets. Surrounding these are curious Christmas toys.

Wonderfully Beautiful Ice Palace

At once, and a wonderfully beautiful Ice Palace has been made by Mr. Skiff and his Academy of Music scene-painters, and King Santa Claus says it's just like his home in the Arctic ice-bound seas. So, here in Sea's you'll find him, children.

Santa Claus gives little folks pictures showing how fast folks grow.

In Queer Town, where Santa Claus lives, these are called "Queer Town Transformation Folders," and all the children get them from Santa Claus.

A Christmas-Tree Alive!

Lit up with living electric sparks, that flash up and die out, then blaze away again, as though bewitched. You will find it on the main floor, overhead, as you enter.

Three days more of the Opening-Day Bargains. One-fourth toy store prices. Admitted by all the most bewildering variety of Xmas Toys and Novelties.

SEA'S, W. Madison-st., Near Halsted.

Established 37 Years.

Baldwin's European Express,

53 Broadway, New York.

Forward parcels, valuables, and freight to any part of Europe at moderate rates and with prompt dispatch. E. W. BARNEY, Agent, 187 to 189 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

The 'Windsor' Folding Bed. Has no Equal—Elegant, Easy to Operate. Low in Price. SEND for (Ill) CATALOG. Hildreth & Co., 223 State-st.

FROM

New York Auction

AT

ONE-HALF

September Prices!

DRESS GOODS!

58-IN. ALL-WOOL Canvas Suiting,	NOW 65c September price $1.25
50-IN. ALL WOOL Camel's Hair Homespun,	58c September price $1.
40-IN. ALL WOOL Amazon Cloth,	48c September value, 75c.
50-IN. ALL WOOL Striped Boucle,	$1.00 Worth $1.50.
50-IN. ALL WOOL Boureth Cloth,	$1.50 Worth $2.00.
52-INCH Astrachan Cloaking,	$3.00 Worth $5.

CLOAKS.

Mark-Down Sale of Cloaks

At Less than They Can Be Sold for in February.

Plush Sacques, Satin Lined, Seal Ornaments, $8.75

Fine Seal Plush, For $18, $20, and $25. All Marked Down.

Seal Plush Wraps, Elegant Trimmings,
Astrachan Wraps, Fur Trimmed.
Frize Wraps, Former price $25.
All Marked Down to $12

Plush Newmarkets and Cloth Newmarkets, Cut Prices, the LOWEST.

City of Paris,

State & Washington.



DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles. DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND HEIGHTH 1⅜ IN COLOSSE PAT. SEAMLESS FOLD. Latest Styles at Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

Third Edition in Press.

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LATEST NOVELETTE,

"THE CASTING AWAY OF Mrs. LECKS & Mrs. ALESHINE."

"On either side of the Atlantic there is no writer with just such a peculiar, hazardous, and inimitable vein as Frank R. Stockton. He is not to be compared with anybody. . . . Such delicious absurdities as he concocts come from a world that is all his own. . . . This last book of his is irresistibly funny."—New Orleans Picayune.

Twelvemo. Issued attractively in paper at 50 cents; in cloth, $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

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*** A new novel by Mr. Stockton, entitled "The Hundredth Man," a tale of love and real life, is just beginning in THE CENTURY.

WATCHES,

All grades in all kinds of cases. DIAMONDS, choice stock, set and unset. JEWELRY, OPERA-GLASSES, HOLIDAY GIFTS. The Old Reliable House of

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

Clark and Madison-sts. Established 1857. Open Evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. HAVE REMOVED Their SEWING MACHINE Establishment to 185 & 187 Wabash

WINTER

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

LADIES'

Germantown Mittens, 19c.
Fine Zephyr Mittens, 25c.
Extra Openwork-back Mitts, 35c.
Double (2 pairs in one) Saxony Mittens, 45c.
Fine Kid Mittens, 50 and 75c.
Cashmere Gloves, Angora finish, 15c.
Cashmere Gloves, regular made, 35c.
Small quantity damaged Cashmere Gloves at 10c.
Extra Fleeced-lined Taffeta Gloves, 20c.

MEN'S

Double Extra Heavy Wool Mitts, 35c.
Quadruple weight, 50c.
Kid Mittens, 50 and 75c. Not equaled elsewhere at $1.25.
Heavy, warm Buckskin Mittens for building fires, 35c.
Cloth Gloves, 25c.
Extra heavy Cloth Gloves, fleece lined, 45c.
Dog Skin Gloves, heavy wool lined, emb'd back, patent fasteners, 50c.
Heavy Buckskin Gloves or Mitts, oil tanned, water and snow proof, 50, 65, and 75c.
Special—Dogskin, Lambskin-lined Gloves, $1. Lining alone worth the amount.

CHILDREN'S

WOOL MITTENS, 10 to 25c.
DOUBLE MITTENS, 35c.
HEAVY LINED FUR-TOP KID MITTS, 25c. Positively sold elsewhere for 50c.
CASHMERE GLOVES, 10c, 15c, 20c. Marked down from 20, 30, 50.

BOYS'

Heavy Cloth School Gloves, 25c.
Everlasting Buckskin Gloves, waterproof, 50c.
Everlasting Buckskin Mittens, water-proof, 25c.

Our stock is also complete with the highest grade of goods, of every style and quality, for Holiday Presents and dress wear. Purchase now and get your choice of an unlimited stock.

We never were able to sell

Blankets AND Flannels

SO LOW AS NOW.

BLANKETS.

11-4 Scarlet All-Wool..$2.75
11-4 White All-Wool... 3.00
11-4 Extra fine All Wool 5.00

FLANNELS.

White Shaker Flannel.. 6½c
Gray Twill Flannel..... 8 c
Scarlet Twill, all wool..19 c
Shirting Flannel........10 c
500 doz. Fancy Turkish Towels..............19 c
250 White Honey-Comb Quilts................79 c

City of Paris,

State and Washington.



"Where's my Christmas number?"

This is little Tanabe Gengero, who lives in Japan, and he is only one of the thousands of children in all parts of the world to whom ST. NICHOLAS goes every month—children in Siam, and Ceylon, and Zanibar, in Russia, and Iceland, and Queensland. It takes six copies to supply the household of the Prince of Wales, and the children of the Empress of Austria and the Queen of Italy are said to have been brought up on ST. NICHOLAS. Are there any boys and girls in America who do not see it? The Christmas issue is a great number, and it costs only 25 cents. Dealers and the publishers take subscriptions—$3.00 a year. Is there any better Christmas present for a boy or girl?

THE CENTURY CO., N. Y.



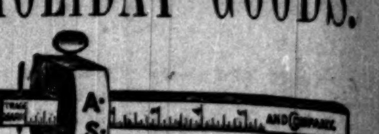
Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

To Contractors.

Government levee work to let, in quantities to suit outfits, at Plum Point Reach. Good material; good prices, prompt pay. Apply to TOOF McGOWAN & CO., Memphis or on works. J. S. McTIGHE & CO.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.

HOLIDAY GOODS.



We are now displaying the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of FINE CASE GOODS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS ever shown in Chicago.

AFTER-DINNER COFFEES, TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, GAME SETS, FISH SETS, SALAD SETS, PLATE SETS, AND ICE CREAM SETS,

In ROYAL WORCESTER, ROYAL DRESDEN, COALPORT, SALONICA, AYNSLEY, BODLEY & MINTON, all put up in beautiful Satin-Lined Cases, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

This Elegant Hand-Painted Square China Cuspidor



Only 65c. Cheap at $1.25.

A Nice Metal-Covered Glass Cream or Syrup Pitcher



ONLY 9c. WORTH 50c.

This Fine Imitation Cut Glass Globe

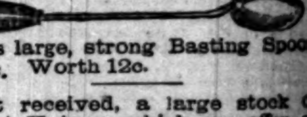


ONLY 16c.

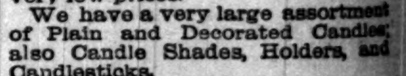
Housefurnishing Goods, IN THE BASEMENT.



These Heavy 13-inch Hammered Brass Trays will be sold at 22c.



We will sell these Lunch Boxes, for this week only, at 7c.



This large, strong Basting Spoon at 4c. Worth 12c.

Just received, a large stock of Pocket Knives, which we offer at very low prices.

We have a very large assortment of Plain and Decorated Candles; also Candle Shades, Holders, and Candlesticks.

A. S. Gage and Company,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.

S. S. Morton, Prop. and Manager.

OPEN FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Steamers leaving Nassau in March and April will call at a Southern port. For schedule of sailing days and rates of passage apply to J. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall St., New York. New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway.

BERMUDA,

The most delightful winter resort in the world.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

Having been enlarged the past summer by the addition of 35 rooms, greatly improved, and put in the most perfect order, will open for the accommodation of guests Dec. 20, 1886. It is the largest and most elegant building in the City of Hamilton; all modern conveniences. The islands are entirely free from malaria, frost, and fog. Temperature during the winter, 60° to 80°. For further information send for circulars. WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

A beautiful Hotel, entirely refurnished, under the management of Mr. S. E. Bates of the Continental Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

PENSACOLA

Is noted for its mild climate, beautiful bay, fine sailing, fishing, and hunting. It now offers peculiar advantages to visitors. Rates $3 per day; special terms for the season. S. E. BATES.

THE PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

THOMASVILLE, GA.

EDWARD A. GILLETT, Manager.

OPENS DEC. 29, 1886.

THE PARADISE OF WINTER RESORTS.

Send for descriptive circular. M. A. BOWER.

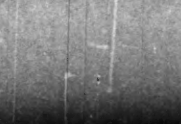
DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured Without the Knowledge of Patient by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It INSTANTLY destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. Can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with NEVER-FAILING results. Thousands have been cured who today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Indorsed by everybody but saloon-keepers.

For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

WEAK MEN!



Debilitated through indiscretions or excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory for this specific purpose. Cure of GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

To Investors.

A limited amount of the preferred stock of the Georgia Marble Company, a new [illegible] promising enterprise, has been placed with us to be sold at par. For further information apply to E. S. DREYER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, northeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

Investment Mortgages For Sale

On which prompt payment of interest can be relied, netting investor 7 to 8 per cent interest and secured by improved farms.

During the twenty-six years our farm mortgage business has been established there has been no loss of interest or principal, or title litigated; 77⅛ per cent of all coupons falling due last interest day were paid before maturity.

SIDWAY, BOGUE & CO., Room 1, 182 Dearborn-st.

GWYNNE & DAY,

Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc., For Cash or on Margin.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

S. A. KEAN & CO. BANKERS

(Suc. to Preston, Kean & Co.) 100 WASHINGTON ST.

BONDS State, Municipal and Railroad. Local Securities. Send for Lists. Land Warrants and Scrip.

F. C. POPE & CO., 10 PACIFIC-AV.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Buy and sell "Futures" on the Chicago Board of Trade on margin of cash or available collaterals. Commission, 1-16.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.
New York	$161,086,879	$137,584,889
Boston	15,827,734	15,728,911
Chicago	9,117,000	8,922,000
Philadelphia	12,047,058	10,838,863
St. Louis	2,432,036	2,553,925
Baltimore	2,500,782	2,133,274
New Orleans	1,975,807	1,646,365

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@75c discount; Boston, 80 discount; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

The demand for money in this city yesterday was active, and the rates were a shade higher than heretofore. There were some anxious applicants for funds from the Board of Trade, and as high as 7 per cent was paid on warehouse receipts. It is said that one institution had bids for $800,000 at 7 per cent on that class of collateral, but would not make the loans. Other instances of the same nature were reported, and the call from the Board of Trade was in the aggregate much larger than had been generally expected. This condition of the market was purely natural, for there is nobody whose interest it is to make artificial stringency. The New York market was a little tight during the forenoon as far as call loans were concerned, but the pressure came largely from persons who were trying to depress stocks. The rate there, however, fell off to 5 per cent in the afternoon. Advantage has been taken in that city of the close of one month and the opening of another, when there is a special demand for loans, to bid up rates. There now seems to be no special reason why the market should not afford enough funds to meet all legitimate calls during the rest of the month. The miscellaneous demand in this city will no doubt be sufficiently heavy to keep the rates at 6@8 per cent for the remainder of the year.

The country orders for currency received in this city were small. Eastern bills sold at 70@75c discount and the offerings toward the close were large. Sterling exchange was dull and lower. It was rumored that New York bankers had ordered large quantities of gold from Europe. The prices of bills certainly warrant importations. The following were the Chicago quotations of foreign exchange:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	481	484½
Bankers' actual	480¼	482¾
Commercial sterling	479	482
Bankers' francs	523⅛	520⅝
Commercial francs	527½	523
Bankers' marks	94⅞	95¼
Commercial marks	94	94½

Sales of securities were very small. There is considerable bidding for bank stocks as the year draws towards its close, and it is appreciated that those institutions have been making handsome profits.

The majority of the Chicago stock speculators proved to be correct in their diagnosis of the market they made Tuesday afternoon. The list wavered somewhat yesterday forenoon under the high rates for money in New York, but it rallied in fine shape in the afternoon. The rally was regarded as the best possible evidence of the strength of the situation in view of the breadth of the market and the efforts to depress it. There was considerable buying throughout the list by our operators, Reading, Union Pacific, Erie, Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas being among the favorites. Specialists in Reading strongly advised their friends to take hold again. There were also confident bull dispatches on New York & New England. The Grangers were still rather neglected, and there were bear points out on St. Paul, but some brokers had dispatches declaring that good parties were buying it, and it is thought that London speculators were among the purchasers. The sterling-exchange market indicates that foreigners are still strong believers in our stocks. There have been rumors recently of a pool of 100,000 shares in Missouri, Kansas & Texas. That stock is largely held abroad, and it is reported that Europeans are interested in this pool.

The successful start made by the new banks organized in Chicago this year has stimulated other enterprises of the same sort, and it is probable that three new institutions will soon be put in operation. Subscriptions are being taken to the stock of a National bank which will have a capital of $500,000. It is understood that Mr. Homer N. Hibbard is identified with this scheme. Another project, and a very promising one, is that of a bank to be located on the North Side in the vicinity of Chicago avenue. The leading spirit in this is R. L. Dakin of the Merchants' National Bank. Ex-Gov. Beveridge is also mentioned in connection with the enterprise. It is to have a State charter and will be a loan, trust, and safe-deposit company. It will aim to serve a large constituency of people in moderate circumstances. The capital will be $100,000. Still another coming institution that the gossips are talking about is the United States Bank, to occupy the quarters on La Salle street recently vacated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This bank, too, will work under a State charter.

Financiers watch with great interest the decrease in the National bank currency as one of the most important influences at work on the money market. The legal tenders now held by the United States Treasury for the redemption of National bank notes amount to nearly $88,500,000—an increase during November of almost $7,000,000 and an increase during the year ending with that month of over $47,000,000.

The New York *Stockholder* of yesterday says: "Interest becomes due today on $502,304,800 railroad bonds, of which $85,905,000 are in default. The chief defaults are on Reading, Wabash, and Nickel-Plate bonds. Nearly one-half of the bonds are those of Reading, which road for the first time passes the interest on its general mortgage. Erie pays its full interest for the first time in two years. The total interest payment for December amounts to $11,889,525, and the dividend payments so far amount to $5,964,296."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—There was a recovery today from the drop of yesterday on the majority of stocks, though only a partial recovery by those which had the largest declines yesterday afternoon. Union Pacific, New England, Northern Pacific preferred, Lake Shore, Jersey Central, Canada Southern, Central Pacific, and Pacific Mail were exceptionally strong. The whole market gathered strength after 1:30 o'clock, and closed strong at near the best prices of the day. The most conspicuous net gains of the day were: Canada Southern ⅞, Colorado Coal ¾, Consolidated Gas 1, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ¾, Central Pacific 1¾, Lackawanna ¾, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Lake Shore ¾, Louisville 1, Memphis & Charleston 2, Michigan Central 1, Missouri Pacific ⅜, Chattanooga 2, New England 1⅛, Jersey Central ⅛, Northern Pacific preferred 1⅛, Oregon Short Line 1⅛, Oregon Improvement 4¾, Pacific Mail 1, Richmond Terminal 1¾, Reading ⅛, St. Paul ⅜, Texas Pacific ⅜, and Union Pacific 3¾.

During the forenoon the market was still very erratic and ragged. It opened strong with a decided reaction from the drop of yesterday afternoon, and continued strong and active for the first ten minutes, after which there was a downward reaction in the first half hour of from ¼ to 1¼ on the general list, with 2⅜ on Hocking Valley to 40, and 3⅛ on Richmond Terminal to 69. After that the market was still unsettled but firmer and much less active. At 12 the majority of the opening advances had been lost except on Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Memphis & Charleston, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. Richmond Terminal was active and fluctuated widely, opening 3⅛c higher, at 72, declining to 69 in the first half-hour, and recovering to 69¾ by 11:30. Jersey Central, Union Pacific, and Western Union were apparently the strongest stocks on the list, though during the forenoon nothing was up to its high price of yesterday. St. Paul was more active than usual, but hung stubbornly between 93⅜ and 93⅞. The great feature, however, was, of course, Reading, which furnished nearly 30 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, opening ⅛c higher, at 50, which was 3⅛ below its high price of yesterday. It dropped to 49 in the first half-hour, and vibrated between 49 and 49⅛ the rest of the forenoon. There was no further explanation of yesterday's break in Reading, which carried the whole market down with it to some extent, than the alleged discovery that some of the bull clique which has marked it up so rapidly was trying to realize. It is still claimed that the Philadelphia people, who know the most about the real condition of Reading, are still largely short of it. It is claimed that they have allowed their knowledge of the facts to run away with their caution, and have allowed themselves to be caught with a large short interest and a comparatively small amount of the stock afloat in the market. Whether this is wholly correct or not it is apparent that causes like this rather than any general knowledge that the stock has become valuable are responsible for the recent great advance from 23 to 53 in the last few months.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Dec. 1	Nov 30
Atlantic & Pacific	1,395	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Alt. & Ter. H.	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	34¾
Am. Cot. S. T.	174	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	68
Canadian Pacific	740	69	68¾	68¾	69⅛
Canada Southern	7,225	66¼	65¼	65⅞	65¾
Central Pacific	10,924	50¾	48½	50¾	49
Central Iowa	300	13	12½	13	13
Ches. & Ohio	300	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
Do 1st pfd	300	19¾	19½	19½	19
Do 2d pfd	100	12	12	12	11
C. B. & Q.	1,023	138	137¾	137¾	138
C. C. C. & I.	2,215	73¾	72	73	72¾
Con. Gas	1,093	80¾	79¾	80⅝	79
Col. Coal & I.	4,755	40	36	38¼	38¾
Cameron Coal	2,475	26	25	26	25½
C., St. L. & P.	215	16¾	16	16¾	17¾
C., W. & B.	1,814	6¾	6¼	6¾	6
Do pfd	350	11¾	11	11	11
Den. & Rio G.	2,074	35	34	34½	34½
Del. & Hud.	15	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
D., L. & W.	13,640	141⅞	140⅝	141⅞	141⅞
Denver pfd	2,670	63	61¼	62¾	61¾
Erie	20,300	37¼	36⅛	37¼	37¼
Do pfd	200	76	76	76	77
*Do seconds		100¾	100¼	101¾	101¾
E. T. & Ga. (new)	2,400	14¾	14	14	14¾
Ev. & T. H.	100	88	88	88	
E. Tenn. 1st pfd	624	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾
Do 2d pfd	3,815	30½	29½	29¾	30¼
G. B., W. & St. P.	755	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
Hocking Valley	12,410	42¾	40	42¾	41¾
L. B. & W.	624	19	19	19	17¾
Jersey Central	12,100	58¾	55⅜	58¾	58¾
Kansas & Texas	11,650	37¾	36½	37¾	37⅝
L. E. & W.	700	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
Lake Shore	17,155	98¾	97¾	98¾	98¾
Louis. & N	7,525	64¾	63⅝	64⅝	64
Long Island	410	99¾	99¾	99¾	99
Manhattan Con.	800	163¾	163	163¾	163
M., L. S. & W.	100	63	63	63	
Do pfd	650	94¾	93¾	94¾	93¾
Michigan Central	1,110	96¾	95¼	96¾	95¾
Morris & Essex	70	142¾	142¾	142¾	
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	400	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Missouri Pacific	705	115¾	115	115¾	115¾
Mobile & Ohio	1,100	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
Memphis & Chas.	400	57	57	57	57½
N. Y., Sus. & W.	2,860	10	9½	10	10¼
Do pref	1,010	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
N. Y. & N. E.	11,620	62¼	60¾	61¾	60¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	33	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pref	425	28½	28	28	28¾
N. Y. Central	840	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Nor. & W.	1,350	20½	20	20½	20¾
Do pref	5,920	52	51½	52	51¾
Northern Pacific	2,600	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
Do pref	7,021	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¾
Northwestern	7,100	119¾	119	119¾	119¾
Nash. & Chatt	5,256	94¾	93¾	94¾	93¾
New Con. Coal	210	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ohio & Miss	4,050	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
Ont. & Western	1,800	21¾	21	21	20¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	106	106	106	106¾
O. Trans-Con	2,800	36¾	35¾	36¾	35¾
Ohio Southern	800	20	20	20	20
Oregon Imp.	1,865	48¾	44	48¾	44
Pacific Mail	2,810	55¾	54¾	55¾	54¾
P. P. C. Co	100	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
Peoria, D. & E.	1,280	33¾	33	33¾	35
Philadelphia Co.	420	119¾	118	118	121
Reading	152,770	50¾	48¾	50	49¾
Rock Island	10	127¾	127¾	127¾	
R. & W. P. T.	2,240	72¾	69	72¾	68¾
Rich. & Ally	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
St. L. & S. F.	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Do pref	100	69	69	69	69
St. Paul	32,800	94¾	93	94¾	93¾
Do pref	500	120	119¾	120	120
St. Paul & Duluth	1,420	63	62¾	63	62¾
St. Paul & Omaha	2,200	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
St. P. M. & M.	250	118¾	118¾	118¾	119
Southern Pacific	400	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
South Carolina	100	16	16	16	17
Tenn. Coal	500	107	105	107	104
Tex. Trust Rcts	28,200	27¾	25¾	27¾	26¾
Tol. & O. C. pref	200	61	61	61	
Union Pacific	114,605	67¾	64¾	67¾	63¾
Wabash	850	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
Do pref	1,000	38¾	38	38¾	37¾
Western Union	18,140	79¾	78¾	79	78¾
Atchison	200	97¾	97¾	97¾	

*Ex-interest.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	136	Fargo	129¾
American	107	United States	63

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s (ex in)	101
U. S. 4s coup's (ex in)	128¾	Northern Pac. firsts	117¼
U. S. 4½s coup's (ex in)	110¾	Northern Pac. seconds	108
Pacific 6s of '95	128	Northwestern consols	139
Louisiana stamped 4s	81	Northwestern deb. 5s	108¾
Missouri 6s	106	St. L. & I. M. gen. m	113¾
Tenn. 6s settlements	103	St. Paul consols	132
Tenn. 5s settlements	100	St. P., C. & P. firsts	119¾
Tenn. 3s settlements	73¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	60
Central Pacific firsts	115¾	T. P. R. G. ex coup	75¼
Den. & R. G. firsts	119	Union Pacific firsts	116¾
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	80	West Shore	105¾
Erie seconds (ex in)	100¾		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

12000 La con 4s	83¾	1000 K P 1st cns	105¾
5000 N Car spl tax	14¾	1000 L E 1st rr	118
5000 Tenn set 3s	73¾	2000 L&N—Pen&A 1st	95
1000 Am D & I 5s	99	1000 L E & W 1st	105
5000 A & P inc	29¾	5000 M&S P 1st-C&MD	121
1000 A&P—WD 1s	80	3000 M&S P cons	128
6000 B&Ol st—Pr'gBr	120¾	15000 M & N W 1s	104¾@105
2000 BCR&N 1s—CoTrs	105¾@105	3000 NYLE & Wn 2d cn ex cp	100¼@100¾
1000 BHT&W 5s	92¾	40000 N O P 1st	84¾@85¼
3000 C So 1st gtd	106¾	68000 N O P 1st tr	84¼@85¾
3000 CB&Q deb 5s	107¼	1000 N J C adjm	105¾
5000 C C C & I g m	100¾	15000 N J C deb	79
10000 Col H & T 5s	97¼	2000 Ore Im Co 1st	95
4000 D M & M l g	50@50¾	1000 S L&S F g m	114
6000 D&R G 4s	80¾@81	3000 T P in l g tr	61¼@61¾
3000 E T cn 2d 5s	99@99¾	55000 T P Rio trs	77¾@78
5000 Erie 1st mtg	123¾	5000 Tol AA&NM 1st	94
5000 Ft W & Dist	90¾	10000 U Pac 1st	116¾
12000 H & T C g m	68	28000 W S gd 4s	105¾@106
5000 Ill Cen 4s reg	109¾	15 Adams Exp	140
1000 I B & W 1st	94¾	10 U S Ex	65
1000 I D & S 1st	106		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg	129	1500 N Y C & N g m	70
1000 Ark 6s fd	13	1000 NYC&N g m tr rec	69¾
1500 Ark 7s—L R & F S	25@25¾	1000 N W—NewR 1st	115
1000 Ark 7s—Miss&RR	24¾	2000 O & M cn	121
10000 La cns 4s	82	2000 P D & E inc—Ev D	82
16000 Tenn comp	75	8000 R W & O cn	102¾@102¾
10000 Va 6s dfd tr rcts	13¼	10000 R & D deb	111
6000 A & P inc	28¾@28¾	10000 R&A 1s tr rct	74
5000 B H T & W 5s	93	10000 do (s 10)	73
5000 C B & I 6s (s20)	100	5000 SL&IM 5s	98¾
5000 CH V & T 5s	97	5000 SL&IM—C&F 1s	109¾
1000 C So 1st gtd	106¾	2000 SLA&T gm	113@113¾
5000 Can So 2d	94	1000 Shend V g m	48
10000 C P gld bd	115¾	3000 Shend V 1st	97
32000 D M & M l g	50@50¾	3000 SP M&M 1st 6s	123¾
15000 E Tenn cn gld 5s	99¾	1000 St L K C & N—Clar B	71
2000 G B W & S P 1st	87¾	1000 SLKC&N—ODis tr	102
5000 G B W & St P in	37	5000 St L J & Clst	117
5000 GC&S F g 6s	102¾	12000 T P in c l g tr	60¼@61¼
1000 I B & W 1st	94¾	10000 T P Rio tr	69¾@69¾
5000 K & O 1st	102	25000 T & W 1st	113¾
5000 L&N—NO&M 1st	107¼	10000 U Pac 1st	116¾
2000 L&N tr b ds	104¾	10000 Utah So Ex 1s	84¾
7000 M L S & W 1s	116¾	4000 W S reg 4s	105¾
5000 M & E 1st gtd	138¾	4000 WStL&P—Chi D	94¼
2000 M U 6s	105	10 Amn Ex	105
1000 N Y C & N 1st	104¾	40 Broadw Bank	250
14000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. ex cp	100	10 Fourth N Bk	142
		50 Met Bk	37

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

9000 N Car con 4s	100	10000 NYC&N g m tr rc	69
19000 A&P—WD 1s	80¾@80	5000 N J C adjmt	105¾
15000 A & P inc	29	5000 N P term 1st	105¾
4000 B H T&W 5s	93	1000 N P 1st cop	117¼
500 B C R & N 1st	100	5000 N Pac 2d cp	108¾
4000 C S P M & O cons	123¾	42000 N O P 1st tr	85
3000 Can So 2d	97	2000 O So inc	43¾@44
5000 Den & R G W 1st	80	6000 O Ry & N 5s	104¾
7000 DR&G 4s	80	5000 O & T 6s	100¾
50000 Det M & M l g	50@50¾	1000 PD & E inc—Ev D	82
9000 Ft W & Dist	91	5000 R W&O cons	103
5000 GC&S F 6s	102¾	31000 R&A 1st trst	74@75
15000 GBW&SP inc	36¾@37¾	2000 Shen Val 1s	98@97
3000 H&TC 1—ML ex cp	110	5000 So Car inc	28
3000 H&TC 1st—WD e c	104	4000 St L&I M 5s	98¾
24000 H & T C 2d—M L	89	8000 SPM&M 1s—DkEx	118¾
1000 I B&W 1st	94¾	20000 T P inc l g tr	61¾@61⅝
5000 Intl coup 6s	34¾	4000 T Pac trm 6s trst	63
5000 L&N—Pens&Als	95	11000 T Pac con 6s trst	100¾
5000 MK&T g 6s	101	10000 T P Rio trs	77¾
3000 MLS & W 1st	116¾	10000 TAA&NM 1st	93¾
5000 NYLE&W f 5s cp	118	25000 W S gd 4s	105¾@105¾
25000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. ex cp	100¼@100¾	6000 W S reg 4s	105¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,509	97¾	97¾	97	97¾
A. & P.	415	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
Bell Telephone	102	203	204	202½	202
C. B. & Q.	39	138	138	137¾	137¾
C. B. & Northern	10	85	85	85	85
Flint & P. M.	300	31	31¾	31	31¾
Mexican Central	5,158	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
N. Y. & N. E.	2,635	61⅛	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞
Do pfd	482	142	142¾	141	142¾
Oregon S. L. stock	200	33¾	34	33¾	34
Union Pacific	512	64¾	67¾	64¾	67¾
Wis. Cent.	870	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾

Bond sales and quotations:

33000 Mex 4s	52¾@54¾	5000 A & P inc	28¾
240000 Mex. C. inc	20@21¾	1000 Og & St L 6s	104¾
23000 do 7s	56¾@57		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 57⅛@57¼; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@57; Lehigh Navigation, 53¾@53¾; Reading, 25 1-16@25⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 1—4 p. m.—Consols 100¼ for money and 100 13-16 for the account ex-interest for January. United States bonds—4s, 132¾; do 4½s, 113¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 34⅛; do seconds, 10⅞; Canadian Pacific, 71; Erie, 38; do seconds, 103¾; Illinois Central, 137¾; St. Paul common, 98¾; New York Central, 117¾; Pennsylvania, 59¾; Reading, 25.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £282,000.

Calcutta linseed oil, 40s 6d per quarter. Refined petroleum, 7 1-16@7¼d per gallon.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—3 per cent rentes, 82f 67½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Sales: Navajo, $1.10; Deadwood, $3.30@3.40; Mono, $3.50. There is much booming talk.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), 2¼c; Calumet & Hecla, $222; Catalpa, 35c; Franklin, 16¼c; Huron, $3.00; Osceola, 25¼c; Pewabic (new), 2¼c; Quincy, $39.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $4.25; Bulwer, $2.25; Best & Belcher, $27.00; Bodie Consolidated, $4.00; Chollar, $8.50; Consolidated Pacific, $40.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $48.00; Crown Point, $8.87½; Eureka Consolidated, $9.50; Gould & Curry, $12.50; Hale & Norcross, $9.25; Mexican, $14.25; Mono, $3.75; Mount Diablo, $2. 2¼; Navajo, $1.12½; Ophir, $30.50; Potosi, $10.50; Savage, $17.00; Sierra Nevada, $14.00; Union Consolidated, $10.37½; Utah, $10.75; Yellow Jacket, $11.75.

MARKETS.

There was more life in the produce markets yesterday and a great deal more strength. Buyers put in an appearance in force and gave something like the old-time animation—the kind that used to rule occasionally before the markets were walled up each day between the puts and calls traded in the previous afternoon. The change of tone was remarkable in growing reticence on the part of sellers, almost equally so as in the increase of demand.

Provisions were active and higher. The outside speculative demand was larger, and, in view of the steadiness of the market for cash property, packers were offering only small lots of product. Cables were firm and unchanged, and the market for hogs was fairly active and firm for lots of good quality. The shipping demand was moderate. Pork was strong and extensively traded in. The buying was led by Warren and Clark, who took large lines of January sold by various local operators and by some packers. It opened 2½c lower at $10.60 for January and advanced to $10.95, closing at $10.90 bid, with December at only 40c discount and May at 40c premium. The demand for December pork was a feature of the trading. It opened at $9.95 and sold up to $10.70, closing as above. Lard was in better demand and ruled higher. It opened 2½c higher, at $6.10 for January, and sold up to $6.17½ bid at the close, with December at 5c discount and February at 7½c premium. Ribs were irregular, but closed higher. They opened 2½c lower, at $5.42½ for February, and closed at $5.57½ bid, with January at 2½c discount and March at 5c premium. Cash sales were reported of 200 brls clear pork on private terms, 450 tcs lard at $6.05@6.07½, 1,000 pcs green hams on private terms, 25,000 lbs do (19 lbs) at 7¼c, 1,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8¼c, 25,000 lbs do (12¼ lbs) at 8⅛c, 25,000 lbs rough green sides at $5.35, 300 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8¼c, 250 tcs do at 9c, 75 tcs do (22 lbs) at 8¼c, 70 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 5c, 50 boxes dry salted shoulders, partly cured at $4.60, 250 boxes longs and shorts December at $5.62½; also 50 boxes smoked short ribs, and 25,000 lbs green bellies on private terms.

Flour was in better demand from both the local trade and shippers. Prices rule firm. Sales were reported of 250 sacks low grade at $1.60, also 2,486 sacks and 1,350 brls on private terms. Total equal to about 3,250 brls.

Wheat was fairly active and ruled strong for the longer futures under a better outside demand. Cable advices were somewhat conflicting, private dispatches being generally weaker than the public telegrams. A decrease of 1,380,000 bu was reported in the quantity on passage, and Liverpool stocks showed a decrease of 350,000 bu during last month. The market opened firmer on this news, and advanced under good buying nearly 1c above the latest prices of Tuesday. It weakened towards noon under free selling of December, which declined 1c under the January price; but in the afternoon the feeling was again stronger, with large purchases of May for outside account, and the market closed within ⅛c of the highest price of the day. Deliveries were moderately free in the morning. The export demand at the seaboard was smaller than for some days past. May opened ⅛c higher, at 83⅜c, sold up to 83⅞c, and back to 83⅜c in the morning, and in the afternoon advanced to 84⅛c, and closed at 84c bid, with January at 6⅝c discount and December at 7¼c discount. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 red at 76¾@76¾c and No. 3 at 69@70⅞c. Free-on-board lots sold at 70@72c for No. 3 and 58@62c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 33,500 bu.

Winter wheat was steady and quiet. Cash sales were reported in store of No. 2 red at 76¾@76¾c and No. 3 red at 72¾c. Free-on-board lots sold at 78c for No. 2 red, 76c for No. 2 Turkish, and 75c for No. 3 red. Total cash sales about 5,500 bu.

Corn was more active and averaged higher. A good demand for futures prevailed, and the offerings were considerably lighter. At 43c for May a good deal was sold for country account, but this was soon absorbed and the market closed strong at outside prices. Receipts were small, but the estimate for today showed a slight increase, and with good weather the arrivals are expected to increase to a small extent. There was a fair demand for the low grades for shipment by rail. Cables and Eastern advices were generally strong. May opened ⅛c higher at 42⅜c, sold up to 43⅛c, and closed at 43⅛c bid, with January at 5⅛c discount. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 yellow and No. 2 at 37¾@37⅞c, No. 3 yellow at 35c, and No. 3 at 34¼c. On track ear corn sold at 42@43c, No. 3 yellow at 35⅛@35¾c, No. 3 at 34⅛@35⅛c, and No. 4 at 35@35⅛c. Free-on-board lots sold at 35⅛@35⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅛@35¼c for No. 3, and 34⅛@35⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 122,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and tended to a lower range till forced up by the strength in corn. They sold up ⅛c, to 31⅛c for May, closing at that, with December 4⅞c discount. There was not much done in futures. Samples were steady, with moderate offerings, selling at 31⅛@32c for barley oats, 30@31c for No. 2 white, 29@30½c for No. 3 white, 27⅛@28⅛c for No. 2 mixed, and 26⅛@27⅛c for No. 3 do, all free-on-board. Total cash sales about 111 cars. There were no sales in store, but No. 2 was quoted at about 27c.

Rye was quiet but ⅛c higher on cash lots, 4 cars No. 2 selling at 54c in store and 54⅛c on track. Futures were a shade firmer at 60c bid for May, December quoted at 53⅛c, and January at 54c.

In barley the fact of large deliveries on December contracts, and liberal offerings from current arrivals, made the feeling weak, but the market was sustained by sympathy with the strength in other cereals. Futures were very dull. December sold at 52⅛c and January at 53⅛c. Cash No. 2 sold at 53c to go to store, and 55c free to teams. Samples sold at 55@59c for No. 2, with 46@54c for No. 3, and 42c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 42 cars.

Flaxseed was dull and declined fully ⅛c. The cash offerings were not large, but the demand was very slow. Cash No. 1 sold early at 91⅛c, and declined to 91c, and a lot in store sold at 90⅛c. December sold at 90⅛@91c, January at 91⅛c, and May at $1.00. Rejected sold at 90@90⅛c. Total cash sales about 17 cars.

Timothy seed was a shade easier, being in fair supply with only a light demand. Futures were inactive, at about $1.78 for January and $1.85@1.86 for March. A total of 885 bags sold at $1.60@1.70, with prime quoted at $1.74@1.75. Clover was entirely nominal at about $4.40 for prime. Hungarian was quoted at 55@60c, millet at 60@65c, and German millet at 65@70c.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady. In bran 5 cars sold at $10.50 on track, $11.50 for do in sacks, and $10.50@11.00 free on board. Middlings sold to the extent of 4 cars at $10.75 for coarse and $11.12½ for medium, with $12.00 for fine. Also 3,000 sacks and 2 cars wheat screenings sold at $7.50@10.00.

Lake freights from this city are understood to "be through with" for the season, till intending shippers begin to charter vessels to load for spring sailing.

The sudden change to bitterly cold weather acted as a severe check to business on the street markets, as the shipping of perishable products was effectually stopped. Values ruled very firm all round except for poultry. There was a glut of this product, scarcely any demand, and a consequent demoralized condition of things. Turkeys that had been held over since Thanksgiving sold as low as 2c per lb to the peddlers. It was of poor quality when received. There was a fairly active demand in the dry-goods market for holiday specialities, otherwise trading was quiet for staple fabrics.

A London telegram informs us that "the advance in prices checks business." Sometimes it is the other way, the decline in quotations making buyers afraid to take hold. As between the two horns of that dilemma we very seldom get news of any business in the cereals being transacted on the other side of the Atlantic. Yet there must be something in progress all the time. The exports of wheat and flour from our Eastern coast for the last three months aggregate a little in excess of 30,000,000 bu, and still the report comes that the consumption is more rapid than the supply, stocks in Liverpool being now reported as 3,000,000 bu against 6,400,000 bu a year ago. They decreased 640,000 bu during last month. Yesterday the public advices from the United Kingdom were very strong in tone, while the private cables were conflicting. The latter varied with the understood position of some of the recipients on the markets, if not in every case. It is worthy of remark that buying orders in this market from the Northwest took a great deal of wheat yesterday. This is singular in view of the claims that so much remains behind after Minneapolis and Duluth have received between them 27,000,000 bu during the last three months. Some operators here were very bullish yesterday, one prominent man asserting his belief that May wheat will sell at $1.00 before the close of next month. He said that our wheat is wanted in Europe, and it rests with us to say what the people there shall pay for it.

The boys say that the abolition of puts and calls has effected the improvement in our markets noted within the last two or three days. There can be no doubt that the reform came at an opportune time, just when the facts were shaping themselves for an advance, and it has been followed by more business than would have been witnessed but for the change.

The quidnuncs have it that there is a squeeze in December pork in this market, or is going to be one. The bears sold on the fact of a large supply of old pork which they thought no one would want, but perhaps forgot that somebody has got to own it and that the holders may be able to dictate the terms on which they shall cover.

Orders for corn to be shipped to various points in Wisconsin were among the features on 'Change in this city yesterday.

The exports of wheat from Russia during the first seven months of this year were only 21,824,000 bu, against 57,751,000 bu for the same months of last year.

About 2,500,000 bu of wheat was delivered here yesterday on December contracts, the great bulk of it being taken by carriers. In New York the deliveries were estimated at about 1,500,000 bu, most of which was taken by the export houses. The last-named fact made the market there a very strong one, and the feeling was reflected here. Deliveries of corn were very moderate, and in provisions a fair quantity of pork went round, but hardly any lard and no ribs.

The difference between December and January wheat in this market widened out yesterday to 1c, having been previously about ⅝c. It was said that Armour delivered a large quantity in the morning for the express purpose of increasing the carrying charges. If this be true, he certainly succeeded. It was also rumored that insurance rates were to be raised, but there seems no foundation for this. The increased demand for the long futures also tended to widen the premiums paid. The futures advanced, while this month followed the advice of Joshua to the sun, and stood still.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$10.00	$ 9.95 @10.70	$10.50
January	10.62½	10.55 @10.95	10.90
February	11.72½	10.65 @11.05	11.00
May	11.00	11.00 @11.32½	11.30

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

December	$ 6.02½	$ 6.00 @ 6.15	$ 6.12½
January	6.07½	6.10 @ 6.20	6.17½
February	6.17½	6.17½@ 6.27½	6.25
March	6.25	6.25 @ 6.32½	6.30

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

January	$ 5.45	$ 5.42½@ 5.55	$ 5.55
February	5.45	5.42½@ 5.57½	5.57½
March	5.52½	5.50 @ 5.65	5.62½

WHEAT.

December	75¼	75⅛@ 76⅛	76⅛
January	76¾	76⅛@ 77⅛	77⅛
February	77	77⅛@ 78⅛	78
May	83	83⅜@ 84⅛	84

CORN.

December	37⅛	37⅛@ 37¾	37⅝
January	37⅞	37⅞@ 38⅛	38
February	37¾	37⅞@ 38⅛	38¼
May	42⅞	42⅝@ 43¼	43⅛

OATS.

December	26¾	26⅛@ 27	27
January	26⅞	26⅞@ 27⅛	27⅛
May	31	31 @ 31¼	31⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 86⅝	87⅛	93¾
No. 2 corn	41	38⅞	40
No. 2 oats	28¾	29	31⅞
Pork	8.75	9.87½	10.37½
Lard	6.15	6.22½	......
Short ribs	4.75	4.85	......

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	27,051	19,343	17,014	22,881
Wheat, bu	187,573	116,492	27,857	22,911
Corn, bu	196,530	274,504	116,287	98,648
Oats, bu	95,635	116,853	25,032	45,672
Rye, bu	2,508	8,173	......	537
Barley, bu	88,694	76,414	41,038	31,548
Grass-seed, lbs	360,959	246,407	132,015	26,751
Flaxseed, bu	48,787	53,240	66,762	14,897
Broom-corn, lbs	236,150	48,100	2,960	55,030
Cured meats, lbs	1,302,790	631,446	3,273,167	2,327,706
Canned meats, cases	......	......	1,904	1,864
Dressed beef, lbs	......	47,400	1,869,505	1,156,271
Beef, tcs	......	......	75	......
Beef, brls	......	......	498	......
Pork, brls	390	170	2,072	261
Lard, lbs	406,540	787,900	831,824	450,350
Cheese, lbs	111,542	115,110	117,110	107,215
Butter, lbs	367,792	210,488	292,820	306,840
Dressed hogs, No.	46	9	1,131	50
Live hogs, No.	48,961	42,778	5,457	3,637
Cattle, No.	10,233	7,805	2,250	1,688
Sheep, No.	7,437	10,192	2,016	6,079
Hides, lbs	450,190	291,895	562,817	223,850
Wool, lbs	13,390	92,325	97,270	170,425
Coal, tons	29,816	31,261	11,197	4,005
Lumber, m ft	6,261	2,096	2,808	3,637
Shingles, m	3,190	86	99	551
Salt, brls	6,493	6,589	5,585	2,609

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	2	1	6
Spring wheat	134	28	2	164
Corn	50	97	4	151
Oats	49	26	......	75
Rye	6	......	......	6
Barley	23	15	3	41
Total	265	168	10	443

Total about 220,000 bu. Inspected out: 54,559 bu wheat, 88,927 bu corn, 4,395 bu oats, 4,607 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 158 cars wheat, 223 cars corn, 100 cars oats, and 52,000 hogs.

The following table exhibits the number of cars of grain inspected at Chicago during the month of November in the years named:

	1886. Cars.	1885. Cars.	1884. Cars.	1883. Cars.
Wheat	5,151	3,637	9,694	6,016
Corn	6,121	5,696	8,208	8,573
Oats	2,489	2,367	2,428	3,851
Rye	132	382	588	1,023
Barley	1,420	2,163	1,634	1,556

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Dec. 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Shipments, bu. Dec. 1	Nov 30	Nov. 29
Chicago	137,500	110,000	95,500	28,000	60,000	9,000
Milwaukee	28,500	28,500	15,000	1,000	38,000	40,500
St. Louis	11,500	18,500	31,500	500	500	500
Toledo	22,000	15,000	31,000	500	135,500	2,000
Detroit	27,500	58,500	11,000	41,500	54,000	2,500
Kansas City	6,500	21,500	16,500	23,500	28,000	14,500
Min'eapolis	116,000	147,000	344,500	47,500	105,000	67,500
Duluth	90,000	182,000	160,000	......	......	2,000
Total	434,500	576,000	705,000	142,500	405,000	138,500

The Treasury Department gives the following as the exports of breadstuffs for the month of October, 1886, and for the last three months, as compared with the corresponding periods in 1885:

	Oct., 1886.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1886.	Oct., 1885.	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1885.
Flour, brls	916,240	3,600,373	807,613	2,577,532
Wheat, bu	6,941,370	35,402,804	3,878,616	14,250,056
Corn, bu	3,292,508	10,723,702	4,412,904	15,352,088
Oats, bu	44,347	207,208	1,265,536	4,059,855
Rye, bu	3	39,734	1,169	128,950
Barley, bu	390,010	611,819	27,981	91,059
Corn-meal, brls	22,112	90,908	23,398	117,320
Oat-meal, lbs	3,303,275	8,143,350	8,008,244	10,476,053

The following are reported as on ocean passage for the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Nov. 27, 1886.	Nov. 20, 1886.	Nov. 28, 1885.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,050,000	2,190,000	1,600,000
Corn, qrs	170,000	210,000	270,000

On passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Nov. 27, 1886.	Nov. 20, 1886.	Nov. 28, 1885.
Wheat, qrs	770,000	800,000	180,000
Corn, qrs	70,000	90,000	70,000

The Registrar of Provisions gives the following as the stocks on hand in this city at the close of the months named:

	Nov. 30, 1886.	Oct. 31, 1886.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	9,447	123,258
Mess pork, winter packed, old, brls	87,713	250
Other kinds of barreled pork, brls	6,553	8,839
Short rib middles, lbs	12,285,882	10,392,898
Short clear middles, lbs	3,060,283	2,344,958
Long clear middles, lbs	1,405,009	652,267
Dry salt shoulders, lbs	2,818,418	1,729,296
S. P. do, lbs	2,432,500	2,437,359
S. P. hams, lbs	13,037,485	9,133,825
Other cut meats, lbs	10,909,443	6,846,073
P. S. lard, "contract" tcs	15,844	5,950
Other lard, tcs	8,733	6,315

At the close of November, 1885, there were in store 141,030 brls pork, 43,730 tcs lard, and 35,500,000 lbs of middles.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was no change to note in the market, the demand continuing active for all grades, especially fancy selections of creamery at 26@27c per lb, choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes at 24@25c, and roll butter at 16@18c. Fancy dairies were taken readily at 23@24c and there was not enough of them to meet the demand. Low grades and packing stock ranged at 9@12c, according to quality.

CHEESE—A large volume of orders were received for choice full creams, but they could not be filled owing to the sudden change in the weather. Receipts were very light, as all the factories are closed up. Cheddars and flats (2 in a box) were quoted at 12@12¾c per lb, and Young Americas at 12¾@13c. Skims were quiet at 5@7c per lb.

COOPERAGE—Was in active demand at higher prices. Sales include 10,000 pork barrels at 95c, 1,000 do at $1.00, and 3,000 lard tierces at $1.12½.

EGGS—Firm for guaranteed new-laid eggs and they sold on arrival at 22@25c per doz. Ice-house stocks were in fair request for local consumption at 17@27c per doz and pickled eggs ruled dull at 14@16c.

GAME—Arrivals and demand fair at unchanged prices.

GREEN FRUITS—A liberal number of orders came in for apples, but the cold snap prevented any movement. There was also a good demand for local consumption of all varieties, especially oranges and apples. Quotations were unchanged, but the market ruled very firm with an upward tendency.

HAY—Was firmer for the choice grades, and all offerings met with a ready sale at full prices. Sales were: On track, 3 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.25@12.00, 1 car Illinois upland prairie at $7.50, 6 cars Iowa do at $10.00@11.00, and 3 cars No. 1 prairie at $7.00. Receipts, 290 tons; shipments, none.

POTATOES—The arrivals were very light and sold early at higher prices, choice to fancy stocks bringing 45@47c per bu on track, and ordinary to fair grades 38@42c. The demand from store was good at 55@60c for choice to fancy and 45@50c for ordinary lots.

POULTRY—This market was glutted and extremely dull. Prices were lower. Dressed chickens were quoted at 4@6c per lb; ducks, 6@7c; turkeys, 6@8c, outside for fancy; and geese, 5@8c.

VEGETABLES—The orders for shipment were quite heavy, but the sudden cold weather checked any movement. The local trade was quiet except for cabbage and turnips. Full former prices prevailed.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Easy at previous quotations, and sales slow and of a hand-to-mouth character.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 27½c; extra firsts, 26¼c; firsts, 22c; extra dairy, 25¼c; extra firsts, 23¼c; firsts, 19c; ordinary makes, 15¼c; packing stock, 12¼c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 11¾c; do flats, 11¾c; do Young America, 12¼c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid, cash, 23c; do December, 21c; fresh laid, 19c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 29	10,730	67	37,272	4,671
Tuesday, Nov. 30	10,233	177	48,961	7,437
Wednesday, Dec. 1	11,800	150	52,000	6,000
Total	32,783	394	138,233	18,128
Same time last week	26,835	379	144,500	16,081
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 29	2,182	71	4,836	1,293
Tuesday, Nov. 30	2,230	8	5,457	2,016
Wednesday, Dec. 1	3,400	....	6,000	1,400
Total	7,812	79	16,293	4,709
Same time last week	6,831	....	22,788	2,831

Almost 12,000 cattle arrived yesterday, making 32,783 for the last three days, against less than 27,000 the corresponding period last week. Receipts of hogs exhibit 6,000 decrease, and sheep 2,100 increase. About 4,000 cattle and 20,000 hogs remained unsold last night.

Yesterday's cattle market was in a demoralized condition. Prices are 15@40c lower than one week ago.

Christmas cattle sold yesterday at $5.25@5.35. One year ago Christmas beeves averaging 1,500@1,747 lbs sold at $6.00@6.40, with a few extra fine at $6.65@6.80. Two years ago the same class of cattle sold at $6.50@8.00. During the Christmas month of 1883 fancy native steers sold at $7.50@8.25.

An exceptional lot of cattle appeared upon the market yesterday. They were from S. W. Allerton's farm, near Monticello, Piatt County, Ill. They averaged 1,570 lbs and sold at $6.10. Mr. Allerton on his Illinois and Nebraska farms is feeding 11,000 cattle, exclusive of his large ranch interests.

Actual receipts of live stock at Chicago for November, 1886, were as follows: Cattle, 161,809; calves, 3,547; hogs, 847,714; sheep, 98,032; horses, 1,981. Shipments were: Cattle, 64,660; calves, 2,206; hogs, 297,381; sheep, 29,377; horses, 1,872.

The close of navigation at Montreal will reduce the supplies of cattle and sheep sent to Great Britain.

Chicago dressed beef in New York quoted dull at 5¼@7¼c per lb for common to prime native sides.

The average weight of hogs received in Chicago last month—246 lbs—was the lightest ever known in a November month, being 9 lbs lighter than one year ago, and 21 lbs lighter than in November, 1877. November, 1883, the average was 247 lbs.

November, 1880, Chicago received 1,111,997 hogs, the largest month's receipts on record. Shipments of hogs from here last month—297,382—were the largest on record. Receipts of hogs during November, 1886, were 171,512 less than the corresponding month last year, and 223,000 more than arrived in November, 1884.

Following will be found receipts at Chicago during November on the principal incoming roads:

Railroads.	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep	No. cars.
C., B. & Q.	37,418	201,712	15,676	5,075
C. & N. W.	28,083	192,732	19,233	4,380
C., M. & St. P.	18,606	169,674	19,547	3,465
C., R. I. & P.	13,728	132,023	5,590	2,639
Illinois Central	20,292	67,291	3,683	2,063
Chicago & Alton	24,520	67,329	6,637	1,656

The movement of live stock at Chicago since Jan. 1, 1886, with comparative figures, is given below:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Last eleven months	1,793,562	5,898,463	895,211
Corresponding period, 1885	1,735,775	6,028,340	894,487
Shipments—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Last eleven months	645,806	1,931,118	221,672
Corresponding period, 1885	682,431	1,678,212	233,801

Receipts of live stock for the last eleven months, compared with the corresponding period of 1885, exhibit about 58,000 increase in cattle, 130,000 decrease in hogs, and 700 increase in sheep. Shipments exhibit 37,000 decrease in cattle, 253,000 increase in hogs, and 12,200 decrease in sheep. Receipts of hogs for November were 168,000 heavier than any previous month this year, but were 171,512 less than arrived in November, 1885. Sheep receipts decreased 21,000 from October's run, which was the largest on record.

CATTLE—Estimated receipts Wednesday reached almost 12,000, making an average of nearly 11,000 per day during the last three days. Monday and Tuesday prices ruled decidedly weak, and all grades of native beef cattle below choice descriptions declined 15@25c, with best grades about 10c lower in the two days mentioned. Yesterday's market was very weak, and while a few "choice" beeves commanded Tuesday's prices other kinds of cattle sold 10@15c lower, making 25@40c decline from last week's closing prices. No Texas or "range" cattle were on sale yesterday, and prices are quotably 20@25c lower than at the close of last week. Native stock sold quite freely yesterday at about 20c decline from last Friday's quotations. Stock cattle are 20@25c lower than last week, owing to excessive offerings. Native steers averaging 1,010@1,716 lbs sold yesterday at $3.10@5.35, mostly at $3.50@4.20. The highest price paid by dressed-beef men was $4.40. A New York butcher bought 15 head of 1,716-lb Christmas beeves at $5.25 and an Alleghany butcher paid $5.35 for 16 head of 1,597-lb holiday cattle. An even 100 of 1,482@1,637-lb cattle sold to a New York buyer at $5.00 and a car-load of extra 1,410-lb steers at $4.85. Very few natives sold above $4.25 and many suitable 1,320@1,450-lb steers went at $3.80@4.15. Cattle averaging 1,190 lbs sold at $3.15; some handy 1,010-lb steers at $3.50; coarse 1,427-lb steers at $3.60 and real choice 1,500-lb steers at $4.40. Six car-loads of good corn-fed Texans from Missouri sold at $3.25. Native butcher stock sold at $1.40@2.80 for cows, at $1.50@2.25 for bulls, and $4.00@5.50 for veal calves. Stock cattle sold at $2.00@3.25. Revised quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves, 1,700 to 1,900 lbs	$5.20@ 5.40
Prime steers, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs	4.90@ 5.10
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	4.15@ 4.50
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	3.60@ 4.25
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.10@ 3.60
Poor and medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@ 3.40
Northern rangers, 800 to 1,400 lbs	2.75@ 3.85
Wintered Texans, 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 3.50
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@ 3.35
Fair to choice native cows	1.50@ 2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.00
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.00@ 2.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.85@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Wednesday's hog market was active and prices averaged about steady with Tuesday's closing quotations. Fresh arrivals were almost as heavy as general expectations. The quality was poorer than Tuesday. The supply of good to prime heavy hogs was hardly equal to the demand, while common light weights were in excessive supply. The market for desirable grades closed firm, while common to fair varieties closed weak. The highest sale reported was a car-load of 418-lb packers at $4.15. Quite a good many heavy sold at $4.05@4.12½, but the bulk of fair to good 270@350-lb packers went at $3.90@4.05. Common mixed heavy sold at $3.75@3.85; rough heavy at $3.55@3.65; common light, $3.40@3.50; fair to choice light bacon grades at $3.60@3.85; and selected butcher pigs averaging 200 lbs at $3.90. Fair to choice mixed weights changed hands at $3.80@4.00. Quite a good many "culls" sold at $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—Met with a brisk local and outside demand at the recent sharp decline in values. The quality showed some improvement, and more fair to good sheep numbered among the offerings. Sales ranged at $2.20@4.12½ for poor to fancy native sheep and $3.90@4.75 for lambs. Most of the sheep outside sold to butchers and dressed-mutton men at $2.80@3.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1.—BEEVES—Receipts, 63 car-loads for the market and 28 car-loads for export; active, firm, and higher; common to prime native steers sold at $5.30; extra do, $5.60; bulls, stags, and dry cows, $2.25@3.75; exports, 325 beeves and 709 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,200 head; steady and fairly firm for good offerings; extremes, $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs for sheep; $5.25@6.75 for lambs; general sales at $4.00@4.75 for sheep; $6.00@6.50 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,460 head; not much doing in live hogs; a bunch of choice light pigs sold at $4.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 200; market firm on good, slow on common; choice native steers, $4.30@4.85; fair to good shipping steers, $3.50@4.20; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $2.90@4.00; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.10; stockers, fair to good, $1.90@2.75; Texans and Indians, common to prime, $1.85@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,640; shipments, 2,000; market active at unchanged figures; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4.05@4.20; packing, fair to fancy, $3.90@4.10; Yorkers, medium to prime, $3.65@3.85; pigs, common to good, $2.50@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 500; market weak and lower; common to choice, $1.75@3.60.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,069; shipments, 1,245; choice cows and good butchers' stuff firm; others steady; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; common to medium, $3.40@3.90; stockers, $2.25@2.75; feeding steers, $2.80@3.50; cows, $1.50@2.75; grass range steers, $2.25@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,813; shipments, 401; market weak; opened 5c lower; closed weak at the decline; good to choice, $3.85@3.95; common to medium, $3.70@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 230; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice, $2.60@3.25; common to medium, $1.50@2.40.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 209 head; shipments, 162 head; market active; prime, $4.65@4.80; fair to good, $4.25@4.40; common, $3.25@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.50; feeders, $3.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $4.20@4.30; Yorkers, $3.90@4.05; common and light, $3.75@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow; prime, $4.00@4.25; fair to good, $3.50@3.75; common, $1.50@2.50; lambs, $3.25@5.50.

LUMBER.

The yard trade was fairly active for this season of the year, and the current price-list continues to be well maintained:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$42.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	39.00@40.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12-inch	32.00@41.00
Box, A, B, and C	32.00@34.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	33.00@35.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	21.50
A and B siding	19.00@20.00
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles, choice A	2.20
Lath, dry	1.75

The arrivals in the cargo market were light and sold early at full former prices, a very firm feeling prevailing:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 10.00
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@23.00
Shingles, extra A	1.90@2.10
Shingles, standard	1.75@1.85
Lath, green	1.45@1.55
Lath, dry	1.65@1.45

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong, with good demand; offering sparingly; winter, 7s@7s 3d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 1d; club, 7s 2d@7s 4d. Corn firm and in good demand at 4s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 66s. Lard, 32s 6d. Long and short clears, 36s 6d; Cumberlands, 38s. Long cut hams, 49s 6d.

CHEESE—62s 9d.

PROVISIONS—3:30 p. m.—Close—Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prime mess, Eastern, 66s, firm; do Western, 62s 6d, steady. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot and December, firm at 32s 6d; January and February, firm at 32s 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 3 winter, 7s 1d, firm; do spring, 7s, firm. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 9s 4d, firm. Corn—Holders offer sparingly: spot, December, January, and February, firm at 4s 5d. Stocks of breadstuffs—Flour, 124,000 sacks; wheat, 2,179,000 centals; corn, 298,000 centals.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Though not up to the extraordinary large aggregates of each of the last two days—the speculative trading here in winter is to a very liberal amount—(largely in the way of exchanges or transfer of contracts) and, on an excited market and through various fluctuations, carried prices up for the day ⅜@¾c a bu, leaving off firmly, the dominant temper having been bullish. Contract deliveries were unusually heavy, and gave receivers about all they could attend to to complete settlements up to the close of regular hours. The bulk of the deliveries went to receivers. The unusual hurry and confusion growing out of the deliveries elicited much comment. Early deliveries quoted up above ¾c a bu, but necessarily quite moderately dealt in. Export call very light. No. 2 red for December closed at 87¾c bid; January, 1887, at 88⅝c; February at 90⅛c; May at 94⅛c; and June at 95⅛@95⅛c (closed at 95¼c). Sales: Extra red, in elevator, at 89c; No. 2 red, afloat, at 88⅛@88⅝c, closing at 88⅝c; No. 2 red, in elevator, at 87⅜@87¾c, closing at 87¾c; do free on board from store, for shipment, at equal to 87⅛@88c, as to deliveries in December. No. 1 white, in elevator, 86c; No. 1 hard spring, in store and afloat, 92@93¾c.

CORN—An unusually brisk speculative movement is reported in No. 2 corn, mostly for December and January, and at generally stronger, though irregular, prices, the gain for the day having been ⅛@⅝c a bu, leaving off firmly. Contract deliveries were liberal, but fully protected; and for early delivery business was very moderate, and prices weakened during the day ⅛@¼c, but wound up more firmly. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, at 47@47⅛c, closing at 47⅛c asked, and delivered at equal to 48@48⅛c, the bulk credited to shippers, prompt and special delivery, closing at 48⅛c.

OATS—Fairly active and for the day generally a trifle dearer, closing strong; contract delivery liberal. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, at 38c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36⅛@36⅝c, closing at 36⅝c; No. 2, in elevator, at 34@34⅛c, closing at 34⅛c bid.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Very quiet; quoted about as before.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruled stronger, on a rather more active movement. Pork—More demand for early delivery; mess, including last year's packing, at $11.25@11.50, the latter for extra heavy, and previous crop packing at $10.62½@10.87½, and family mess at $12.00@12.37½; fancy held up to $12.75. Cut meats about steady, but quiet, with sales of pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs, at 6⅛@6⅜c; pickled hams, 12 to 13 lbs, sold at 9⅛c. Bacon held higher, but very dull. Western steam lard in increased favor for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close up to $6.42½. Butter in moderate request within our previous range. Cheese in fair demand, with best Eastern factory at 12⅛@12⅛c, and Ohio flats, fine, at 12@12⅛c. Tallow: 4⅜c. SUGARS—Raw steady, on a limited business; Pernambuco, 88° test, sold at 4 9-16c; refined a shade firmer and in demand.

FREIGHTS—Rallied on berth room by the regular packets on a somewhat better demand, mainly for breadstuffs and provisions, and in the way of charters held their own very well, though not active, the main call having been for steam carriers for grain and cotton, steam and sail vessels for general cargo, and desirable sail tonnage for petroleum, lumber, and coal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; uplands 9⅝c; Orleans, 9¾c; sales, 246 bales; futures opened dull and easy; December, 9.06c; January, 9.13c; February, 9.23c; March, 9.32c; April, 9.42c; May, 9.52c; June, 9.62c; July, 9.70c.

GROCERIES—Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady.

TALLOW—Barely steady at 4⅜c.

RESIN—Dull at 95c@$1.05.

EGGS—Firm; fairly active; receipts, 1,715 pkgs; Western, 23@24¼c.

BUTTER—Firm, rather quiet; Western, 13@27c; Elgin creamery, 29c.

CHEESE—Quiet and very firm; Western flat, 11@12¼c.

COPPER—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 41,629 brls; wheat, 112,400 bu; corn, 30,650 bu; oats, 18,650 bu; rye, none; barley, 64,825 bu; malt, 7,600 bu; corn-meal, 365 brls and 1,100 sacks; pork, 2,098 brls; beef, 1,435 pkgs; cut meats, 2,441 pkgs; lard, 8,221 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 8,936 brls and 6,530 sacks; wheat, 8,194 bu; corn, 35,814 bu; oats, 314 bu; corn-meal, 892 brls; pork, 677 brls; lard, 1,645,287 lbs; bacon, 1,769,630 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 78¼c, weakened to 78c, advanced steadily to 79⅛c, reacted to 78⅞c, rallied and closed at 79⅛c. Sales, 4,586,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 78⅛c; highest, 79⅛c; lowest, 78⅛c; closed at 79⅛c; sales, 2,262,000 brls; clearances, 5,403,000 brls; charters, 39,682 brls; shipments, 100,597 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Petroleum dull, but firm; Transit opened at 78⅛c; closed at 79⅛c; highest, 79⅛c; lowest, 78⅛c.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery at 28@29c per lb for choice to extra and 23@27c for firsts; Western creamery at 22@29c for firsts to extra; Northern dairy, 20½@26c per lb for firsts to choice and 12@15c for seconds; Western dairy, 13@18c for firsts to extra and 9@10c for seconds; imitation creamery, 18@23c for choice to extra; ladle packed, 15@20c for firsts to extra and 6@10c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 12½@13c; firsts, 10½@11½c; seconds, 7@9c; Western extra, 12@12½c; firsts, 10@11c; extra sage, 13@13½c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@29c per doz for near by and Cape, 24@27c for Eastern, 24½@25c for Northern, 17@24c for Western, and 23½@25c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opening prices were ⅛c above closing sales yesterday, at 83⅛c May. Feeling was undecided for a short time, but good buying orders and better outside markets soon forced values up to 84⅛c, with moderately good trading. December sold early at 76c, later at 76⅛c. January sold at 77⅛c. Cash wheat was only in fair demand and sold at 76@76½c; No. 1 Northern at 73⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. At the close feeling was quiet; 84c bid May. Afternoon market opened steady at 84c for May and advanced gradually up to close, when sales were made at 84⅛c. December sold at 76⅛c; closing strong at 84⅛c bid May. After the close sales were made at 84⅛@84⅛c May.

RECEIPTS—90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—WHEAT—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 89⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 87⅛c; winter wheat strong; No. 2 red, 82⅛c; No. 1 white, to arrive, 81⅛c.

CORN—Firmer and offerings light; No. 2 corn, 44⅛c; No. 3 at 43@43⅛c for old in store; old No. 2 yellow, 45⅛c; new No. 3 at 43⅛@44c; ungraded, 42c on track.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady at the recent advance.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; the market opened strong and advanced ⅜@⅝c, later eased off ⅛@¼c, but closed firm, ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 77⅜@78c; December 77⅛@78⅛c, closing at 78c asked; January 79⅛@79⅞c, closing at 79⅛c bid; May 86@86⅛c, closing at 86⅛c. Corn quiet but firm and ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35⅛@36c; December, 35⅛c; January 36⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; May 39⅞@40⅛c, closing at 39⅞@40c asked. Oats very dull but steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26⅛c; December, 27⅛c asked; May, 31c. Rye firm at 52c. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet and about steady at $4.12½ for all grades.

HAY—Quiet but firm; prairie, $9.00@11.00; timothy, $11.50@13.75.

BUTTER—Fairly active and steady; creamery, 24@27c; dairy, 15@23c.

EGGS—Firm at 19c.

FLAXSEED—Nominally unchanged.

BRAN—Steady at 60c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $1.95.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active, firm, and generally higher. Pork strong at $10.50. Lard firm at $6.00. Bulk meats firm; loose and boxed lots, long clear, $5.40@5.45; short ribs, $5.50@5.55; short clear, $5.65@5.70. Bacon steady; long clear, $6.00; short ribs, $6.75@6.87½; short clear, $7.00. Hams unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 14,000 bu; barley, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm and ⅜c higher. Corn steady; ⅛@⅛c higher. Oats easy and ⅛@⅛c lower.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; good demand for export; No. 2 red, December, 86@86⅛c; January, 87⅛@87⅛c; February, 88⅛@88⅛c; March, 89⅛@90⅛c. Corn firm; new No. 4 mixed, grain depot, 44@44⅛c; old do, elevator, 46⅛c; new No. 3 mixed, in grain depot, 44⅛c; new No. 2 yellow, do, 46⅛c; new No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 45⅛c; No. 2 mixed, December, 45⅛@46c; January, 45⅛@46⅛c; February, 47⅛@47⅛c; March, 47⅛@48c. Oats—Spot firm, with good demand; No. 2 white, 37c; Western No. 3 white, 35⅛c; futures in fair demand; No. 2 white, December, 35⅛@35⅛c; January, 36⅛@36⅛c; February, 37⅛@37⅛c; March, 37⅛@37⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard steady; refined, $6.75@7.00; steam, $6.25@6.30.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 28,800 bu; corn, 19,200 bu; oats, 7,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 8,600 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western unsettled and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 85⅛c bid fresh; December, 85⅛@85⅛c; January, 87@87⅛c; February, 88⅛@88⅛c; May, 92⅛c bid. Corn—Western steady and quiet; mixed, spot, 45⅛c bid fresh; December, 45⅛@45⅛c; January, 46⅛@46⅛c; February, 46⅛@47⅛c; steamer, 43⅛c bid. Oats firm; Western white, 35@37c; do mixed, 33@34c. Rye firm and quiet at 56@58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominally steady. Mess pork, $11.00. Lard—Refined, 7⅛c.

EGGS—Quiet at 24@25c.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher and firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 12⅛@13⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,827 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,862 brls; wheat, 62,500 bu; rye, 600 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; cash, 75⅛c; January, 76c; May, 83c. Corn active; No. 2, 37⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Rye lower; No. 1, 55c. Barley drooping; No. 2, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Pork—December, $10.50; January, $10.92½. Lard—December, $6.12½; January, $6.17½.

BUTTER—Firmer; dairy, 17@20c.

EGGS—Firm; 19½@20c.

CHEESE—Dull; cheddars, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,039 brls; wheat, 23,475 bu; barley, 13,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 24,303 brls; wheat, 680 bu; barley, 15,525 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 1.—WHEAT—Market strong and active; No. 1 hard, cash, 74⅛c; January, 85⅛c; May, 81⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72⅛c; January, 73⅛c; May, 79⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 70⅛c; January, 71⅛c; May, 77⅛c.

FLOUR—Firm; patents, $4.35@4.40; bakers', $3.25@3.40.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 116,050 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 47,300 bu; flour, 22,375 brls.

Toledo, O., Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; cash and December, 80c; January, 81⅛c; May, 87⅛c. Corn higher and quiet; cash, 38⅛c; May, 43⅛c. Oats firm; cash, 29c bid.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash and December, $4.50; January, $4.57½; February, $4.67½.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 78⅛c; cash Michigan red, 79⅛c; No. 2 red, 79⅛c cash and December, 80⅛c bid January, 82⅛c February, 87c May; receipts, 27,550 bu. Corn—39c; receipts, 600 bu. Oats—No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white, 32⅛c; receipts, 1,600 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 1.—WHISKY—Firm; sales 798 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33c.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—Cæsar Robinson, a negro, was hanged at Florence last night for attempting an outrage upon a young white girl. About [illegible] o'clock p. m. the lynchers began to assemble, seeing which negroes also gathered in front of the guard-house to defend the prisoner. The lynchers, however, attacked the rear of the prison and in a short time hanged Robinson to a tree in the yard. Several shots were fired by negroes at the lynching party, but a volley from the latter soon put them to flight.

The "Garland Stoves and Ranges" have the most artistic finish of any that are made. They are everywhere acknowledged to be the best in the world, while they cost no more than is often asked for inferior goods. They are as noted for durability, convenience, and economy of fuel as for style and beauty.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK for GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

Rates of Passage to or from New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30. Steerage outward or prepaid, $20.

For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

ATLANTIC AND WEST INDIA LINE.

New and Charming Winter Tours.

British, Danish, and French West India Islands, Etc.

ss. BARRACOUTA, sailing Thursday, Dec. 9th, and thereafter.

Stopping a day or more at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, etc. Superb Passenger Accommodation, Excellent Cuisine, Smoking-Room, Bath-Rooms, etc. Apply to LEAYCRAFT & CO., 140 Pearl-st., New York.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. CO.

American Passenger Line from New York. For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, and Ceara S. S. BONAVISTA, Saturday, Dec. 4.

For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, with connections for Montevideo, and way ports. S. S. ALLIANCA, Wednesday, Dec. 15. From Newport News, Va., three days later, 7 p. m. PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., G. Agts., 34 Broad-st., N. Y. B. V. JACKSON, Agt., 10 & 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m §12:00 m §10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m § 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m * 6:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	* 9:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	* 2:45 p m §10:35 p m	* 1:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	§ 9:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m § 3:00 p m * 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m x 1:45 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m * 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m § 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	x 1:45 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m § 9:05 p m	* 2:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 5:50 p m * 9:55 a m *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago & Alton

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:10 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	† 6:35 p m

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 4:00 p m	12:55 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 4:00 p m	12:55 p m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 4:00 p m	12:55 p m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	b 8:30 a m	7:30 p m
Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	9:30 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4:00 p m	12:55 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:30 a m	7:30 p m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 4:00 p m	12:55 p m

a Daily. b Except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:30 a m
Cairo Through Car Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:30 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	a 7:35 a m
Milwaukee	b11:30 a m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	a 5:00 p m	a12:45 p m
Milwaukee	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 p m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	a 7:35 a m
Waukesha	b11:30 a m	a12:45 p m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 p m
Racine	b11:30 a m	b 4:30 p m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:30 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:00 a m	b10:25 a m
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Elgin	b11:30 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Rockford	c10:30 p m	....
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 a m	a 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 p m a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m a12:45 p m
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 p m a10:30 p m	a 7:10 a m a 2:15 p m
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 p m	a 7:10 a m
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 p m	a 2:15 p m
Des Moines	a10:30 p m	a 7:10 a m
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b 5:00 p m	b 2:15 p m b 4:00 p m
Madison & Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	d10:30 p m	a 7:05 a m
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 a m	b 7:45 p m
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc.	b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m a 2:15 p m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 7:00 p m b 7:00 p m

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:48 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:55 a m	b 1:40 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	a 3:00 p m	a 7:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:25 a m
Aurora & Mendota Express	b 4:50 p m	b 9:35 a m
Rochelle, Rockford, Ottawa & Streator Express	b 4:50 p m	b10:35 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 p m	b10:45 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Marshalltown Ex	c 9:15 p m	d 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:00 p m	b 6:45 a m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex.	a10:30 p m	a12:45 p m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:40 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

Sioux City trains leave from and arrive at Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & C. Bluffs Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex.	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	*11:00 p m	† 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Kankakee Line

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11.	6:50 a m	* 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5.	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13.	* 4:40 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9.	§ 5:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	* 3:55 p m	*10:20 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	† 9:10 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:25 a m
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:13 a m	† 6:45 p m
Fast Line	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:30 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:30 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:00 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	....
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	....	§ 9:30 p m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling & Pittsburg Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Wash'gton & Phil'delphia Limited	* 9:25 p m	* 5:40 a m
Baltimore & Phil'delp'a Limited	....	*10:35 a m

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 5:15 p. m. train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 a m	*12:40 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:25 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:15 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:20 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:05 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	12:00 m	3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 103 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 8:30 a m	* 6:35 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:55 p m	* 9:10 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	† 7:45 p m	† 7:00 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	* 7:45 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	*11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:20 p m	† 7:05 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

As a Special Centre for the less expensive Holiday Goods we beg to mention our Annex Salesroom, which, from now until Christmas, will be made a headquarters for buyers of Holiday Presents. The prices at which the thousands of articles will be sold may be depended upon as being the lowest, and by placing this dependence in our prices much unnecessary shopping may be saved.

WE OFFER AS A SPECIAL ITEM

1,200 SATIN-LINED WORK BASKETS,

Shown in 200 different sizes and in 50 different shapes and patterns.

The above reference to prices includes these Work Baskets. They are marked very low, and are very appropriate for Christmas Presents.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Men's UNDERWEAR!

GREAT BARGAINS.

Imported Derby Ribbed All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, $2.50 and $3.00.
Fractional lines to close at half usual prices.

SPECIAL:

Perfect-Fitting Jersey Jackets, $3.50, worth $5.00.

IN ANNEX UNDERWEAR DEP'T

We offer:

Scarlet All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1.00 each; worth $1.50.
Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, $1.00 each; worth $1.25.
Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1.25 each; worth $2.00.

UNQUESTIONABLE BARGAINS.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest. CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

CHICAGO: 60–66 W. Monroe Street.
ST. LOUIS: 815–819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

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Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BARCOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

WE WON'T

PROMISE TOO MUCH

In laying before the public our claims for patronage it is our aim to indulge in neither wild rhetoric nor exaggerations. It doesn't do to promise more than you can fulfill. The public soon learn to take pretentious statements at their true value, and the result is that trade is often lost by promising too much. OUR AIM IS TO SURPRISE BY THE OTHER EXTREME. We wish to give the public something better than it really expects.

Our aim in advertising is to call attention to our place, leaving our goods and prices to speak for themselves. We aim for the trade of thoughtful, careful buyers. We promise them—and it is no rash promise, either—Clothing made of Fine Imported Fabrics at

The Lowest Possible Prices.

Our Suits, Pants, and Overcoats are as handsome goods as can be found at any Merchant Tailor's in this city.

Instead of trying to make a grand show we try to combine liberality to the public with wise economy, so as to give patrons the benefit of our savings.

10% CLOTHING HOUSE,

201 and 203 S. Halsted-st., Corner Van Buren.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

WHEELOCK PIANOS



$10 Per Month ON Installments.

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The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

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IS COMING!

Elegant Goods FOR

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Heavy Black Silk	89c yd.
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Sublime Soft Finish Black Silk	$1.50 yd.
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Black Satin Duchesse	1.25 yd,
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Black Brocade Satins	90c yd.
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Black Velvets, very wide, for Dresses	$1.69 yd.
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WE SHALL PLACE ON OUR COUNTERS

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In over 100 different styles, from large size Satin Plaids to Fine Checks, goods which cost to import from 25 to 50c,

Your Choice 15c yd.

Dressmaking in the establishment conducted by first-class artists. Prices very reasonable.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 & 140 State-st.

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An endless variety of new arrivals of

FANCY GOODS

Beautiful and Cheap for Gifts.

Extra Heavy Brass Trimmed Bamboo Tables, full size, $3.35.

Brass-Tipped Bamboo Easels, 5 feet high, $3.

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Fine hand-worked Mantel Lambrequins, very richly executed, $20.00.

A large repertoire of designs for Ladies' Handiwork in Canvass Slipper Patterns, Foot Rests, Cushions, Chair Backs, and Screen Panels.

Japanese Gold Paints, all tints, 12c a box.

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Indian Chenille, Imported and Domestic Arasene, Braidene in all shades.

Felts, Windsors, Fine Wools of every description, at lowest prices.



500 Cartons Fancy Feathers, Over 500 different styles, Choice at 15c EACH.

5,000 STIFF WINGS, Value from 25c to $1.00, Choice at 5c EACH.

1,250 Cartons Fancy Feathers, Over five hundred styles, Choice at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and 95c.

LATE ARRIVALS —OF— CHOICE FANCY FEATHERS

Representing purchases of entire stocks from five leading New York Importers, will be placed on sale THIS THURSDAY MORNING. In connection with this Extraordinary Offering we announce

A GENERAL CLEARING SALE —OF— MILLINERY GOODS!

We require the room for our Book and Doll Department.

HATS.

FINAL CUT IN PRICES OF FELT HATS. NEW PRICES.

29c, 50c, and 75c,

Including all the best shapes, finest imported Felts, and all desirable colors.

SILK VELVETS,

In all colors and black, our own importation, for Millinery purposes, reduced from $1.50 to $1.00 per Yard.

SILK PLUSHES,

Brilliant effect, reduced to $1.00 per Yard.

RIBBONS.

The Choicest Fancy Ribbons

Reduced from $1.00 to 50c per yard;
Reduced from .50 to 25c per yard;
Reduced from .35 to 15c per yard.

REAL OSTRICH TIPS.

BLACK ... at 50c, 75c, 95c, and $1.25;
COLORS ... at 50c, 75c, $1.25, and $1.50;
Per bunch of three feathers.

REAL OSTRICH PLUMES,

Full 12 inches long; colors: Brown, Goblin, Garnet, Myrtle, Navy, Bronze, Gray, Mahogany, London Smoke, etc.; value, $2.50; Choice at 95c.

FRAMES.

Buckram Frames ... At 5c;
French Wired Frames ... At 15c.
ALL THE LATEST SHAPES.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

172, 174, 176, and 178 State-st.,

LEADING

Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

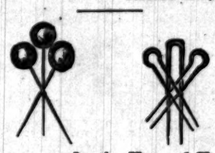
Ready-Trimmed Hats,

Including French and English Pattern Hats and Bonnets, reduced to just about one-half former prices, in conformity with the general reduction of materials:

$25.00 Hats reduced to $12.50.
$20.00 Hats reduced to $10.00.
$16.00 Hats reduced to $ 8.00.
$14.00 Hats reduced to $ 7.00.
$12.00 Hats reduced to $ 6.00.
$10.00 Hats reduced to $ 5.00.
$ 8.00 Hats reduced to $ 4.00.

SPECIAL.

150 Hats, ready trimmed, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; value from $5 to $8; Choice at $2.75.



Ornaments for the Hat and Hair.

Shell Pins, with Cut-Bead Balls, REDUCED FROM $1.00 TO 35 CENTS.

20 styles Pins at 15c.
15 styles Pins at 10c.
10 styles Pins at 5c.
5 styles Pins at 3c.

Flowers for Decorating Purposes.

500 bunches at 10c each.
500 bunches at 25c each.
500 bunches at 50c each.

SILK FLOWERS For Corsages.

Bunch of three large and six small Silk Buds REDUCED TO 19c PER BUNCH.
One dozen Pink Silk Buds, worth 75c, REDUCED TO 35c PER DOZEN.

NEVER FORGET THAT THE

Bee-Hive

172, 174, 176 & 178 State-st.,

Is the only establishment in Chicago where you can find everything appertaining to

MILLINERY,

And always at the Lowest Prices.

CHICKERING PIANOS.

Established 50 Years.

Attention of Amateurs, Musicians, and others is called to our stock of these Pianos.

A Large Stock of other Pianos of Reliable Makers can also be found at Our Warerooms.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,

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GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, MUFFLERS,

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Unequaled varieties in all qualities at guaranteed lowest prices.

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CANDY

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fire. GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

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REAL LACES

No more appreciative or appropriate present can be thought of for a lady than a handsome pattern in Real Lace by the yard, or a beautiful Lace article. We offer in above goods

Inducements of Extraordinary Merit.

DUCHESSE LACES,

$1.50, $2, $2.50, $4, $5

Per Yard. Worth Double.

REAL POINT LACE,

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Per Yard. Worth double.

Real Bargains in

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Our stock of EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES in EVENING EFFECTS is conceded to be the largest and finest in the West.

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48 South Clark Street.

We Do Fine Tailoring at Low Prices. Make a First-Class Business Suit for $25, a First-Class Dress Suit for $35. Fine Overcoats for $25, and Have Hundreds of Styles to Select From. Correspondence solicited.

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For Defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice.

WM. M. DEE & SON, 164 East Adams-st.

COMMENCING TODAY,

Thursday, Dec. 2,

We will reduce the prices of

CLOAKS, WRAPS, JACKETS, NEWMARKETS, AND VISITES

TO ABOUT

1/2

Opening prices. Over 500 styles to choose, all the very latest and most desirable, including

Best Seal Plushes,
Best Alaska Sealskins,
Astrachans, Velvets,
Brocades, and Fine Cloths.

NO LADY CAN AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE.

SPECIMEN BARGAINS:

Misses' Cloth Newmarkets, sizes 12, 14, and 16 years, $1.00; were $3.00.
" " " " " 2.00; were 5.00.
" " " " " 3.00; were 6.00.
" " " " " 5.00; were 10.00.
Ladies' Newmarkets, 5 styles, cloth, fur trimmed, $5.00; were $11.50.
Ladies' Newmarkets, 8 elegant styles, $7.00; were $15.00.
Ladies' Cloth Visites, trimmed in fur, Astrachan, and feather, 11 styles, $5.00; were $11.00 and $12.00.
Ladies' Plush Visites, trimmed handsomely. 7 styles, $8.00; were $13, $15, and $16.98.
Ladies' Imported Novelty Visites, in 22 styles, $12, $15; were from $25 to $48.
Ladies' Imported Visites, in Best Astrachan, Plush, Frise, etc., 18 styles, elegantly trimmed, very latest, $17, $20, $25, and $30; were from $40 to $100.
Best Alaska Seal Sacques, ex. length, warranted, $110.00; were $190.
Best Alaska Seal Jackets, warranted, $75.00; were $135.

Money refunded. Only one Garment to customer.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,

MAIN STORE,
112, 114, and 116 STATE STREET.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

An Unexcelled Assortment of

FUR GARMENTS AND FUR ARTICLES

At Prices, qualities considered, UNAPPROACHABLE.

Sealskin Sacques, Jackets, and Dolmans,
Astrachan Coats, Jackets, and Newmarkets,
Mink Sacques of Extra Qualities.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

Handsome Outsides, with Linings of Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Hamster, etc.

MUFFS, BOAS, COLLARS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS,

In Large Variety.

MATS AND RUGS,

Choice Specimens of LION, TIGER, LEOPARD, AND BEAR SKINS.

Carriage and Sleigh Robes,

All qualities, in Black Bear, Beaver, Fox, Raccoon, and Goat.

COMPARISON AND INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Italian Works of Art IN MARBLE.

Figures, Vases, Card Receivers, Fine Statuary in Groups and Single,

ALL TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 2 and 3,

AT OUR STORES,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock.
ELISON, LERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TRELEAVEN AND COE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS 65 State St. Central Music Hall

$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles; cheaper grades, 25c to $1.00. Gold Spectacles, $4 to $10. Eyes skillfully fitted free of charge.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

PP MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits. Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Our large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TO THE TRADE!

$25.00.....Portland Cutters.....$25.00
$20.00...Swell-Bodied Cutters...$20.00

We have a few left of our own make, strongly ironed, well trimmed and finished, and handsome enough for a king to ride in. We also have a large stock of fine Sleighs and Carriages of every description. CHICAGO CARRIAGE COMPANY, 159-165 Michigan-av., opp Exposition Building.

FURS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing at low prices. 148 STATE-ST.

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Cutters....$25.00
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PEOPLE'S PAGE.

Rhyme of a ——.

I knew a man and knew his wife;
"Great learning had they from the schools;
Yet candor forces me to say
They were a pair of ——.

They had a son who early drank
From hard experience's pool,
Who knew much more than older folks,
And also was a ——.

These parents bought this boy a gun,
With little bullets hard and cool;
Upon the gun was sweetly carved,
"To our beloved ——."

One grave old fogy shook his head,
And thereby gained much ridicule.
The boy went hunting with a friend,
Another precious ——.

Two walked away, and one ran back;
Says he, "That gun was very cru'l,"
The startled neighbors shrieked and cried,
"Where is the other ——."

Last night I viewed a marble slab,
All graven with a practiced tool,
And read thereon these stony words,
"Here lies a lifeless ——."

—*Mrs. George Archibald in December Harper's.*

A FISHERMAN'S STORY.

The part of the country from which I hail is about as wild as this.

No ships ever put in there, for Pengethlyn was but a fishing hamlet. Nevertheless, many a storm-tossed vessel had made for the coast, hoping to find a safe haven, but finding shipwreck instead.

It had been there many years when I, a youngster, first started in partnership with Owen Penley as fishers. We had begun life as it were together, for we were about the same age. Together as lads we had helped the fishers to land their fish and dry their nets; together we had gone out in our fathers' boats to fish ourselves; and together we made a plan to save all the money we could and buy a boat of our own.

Each of us believed there wasn't a secret the other didn't share; yet each had one close locked in his own breast—a secret that incited us to toil night and day to purchase the boat, which would make us somebodies with the rest.

But the truth was, we only desired to be of consequence to one, and, unfortunately, it was the same one—Jessie Redburn, the only child of old Jack Redburn, the most well-to-do fisherman in all Pengethlyn.

Didn't Owen and I work! A rough sea didn't scare us. We were the earliest out and the soonest home, always with a good supply; and finally, as proud as if we were captains of a three-decker, we became the owners of a right-and-tight smack of our own.

We'd had the boat nearly a month, when one morning, coming down to the beach, I found Jessie seeing her father off in his smack. He wanted fresh sails, also new rigging, and was going to a shipwright's at the seaport three miles along the coast.

"Shall I lend you a hand, Mr. Redburn?" I asked.

"No, lad; no, thank ye," he answered. "You'd a hard sight's work of it, I hear."

"Pretty stiff," I rejoined; "but we made good hauls."

"If you stay gossiping here, daddy, you'll never be home to dinner," said Jessie.

He waved his hand, and she stood using her hand as a shade from the sunlight, watching him round the headland.

Never had I thought her so pretty. Clearing my throat nervously, I said: "I wish I was your father, Jessie."

"What! wrinkles, gray hair, and all?" she laughed. "Gracious!—why?"

"Because it must be so pleasant when starting fishing to have some one to see you off, and to know somebody's waiting for you at home, and keeping the fire bright for your return."

"Then," she replied, "why don't you get some one?"

"Because," I rejoined, aware that my voice trembled, "the one I want, the only one I'd ever have, wouldn't have me. I'd be like your father, Jessie, wrinkles, gray hair and all, if she'd be my wife."

"I don't think that would make her like you any better," she laughed, but nervously.

"You should know better than any one. I asked her this very moment. O, Jessie!"—and I slipped my arm round her waist—"don't you know that I mean yourself?

"Won't you answer me, Jessie?" I whispered. "Think how painful is my suspense!"

She turned, then looked up a moment, then down again, as she murmured, "I—I thought, Amos, you knew all along that I loved you."

In my joy I can't recollect what I answered, but I caught her in my arms and kissed her. I could have sung and danced, I was so happy. I was aroused by my partner's voice.

"I'm off, Amos, to the town," he called, "to add more grist to the mill. Ha! ha! Shall be back in time to start tonight."

"All right," I answered; "I will wait."

Owen Penley in build would have made two of me. He was broadly set and with the strength of a bull. He could with ease hold a tiller steady in a rough sea, when another man had to strain every nerve. He was dark, good-looking, with a square forehead, crowned by a mass of black hair. His eyes were black and piercing, his brows almost met—they say that indicates a violent temper. It was right in Owen's case. He kept it wisely under control; but I had seen one or two terrible outbursts when some fishers had by accident fouled our nets with their boat.

It wanted rather over half an hour to our starting that night when Owen knocked at my door.

"I've come back," he said, looking in. "I'll be down on the beach in time. You see to the boat, Amos, old fellow."

I noticed he appeared in remarkably high spirits, and the thought came into my head that he had been taking an extra glass.

Taking my hat I quitted the cottage. As I did so I heard Owen's voice trolling out a song.

"I never saw him so merry," I said to myself. "I fear that extra glass has excited him."

Owen's high spirits had not lessened when he joined me; and when we were flying over the swelling billows I jestingly told him his mirth would frighten the fish away.

But indeed my mirth was little less than his; and we were more like two schoolboys than practical fishermen when we cast our nets. As we did so the moon sailed from behind a cloud, spreading over the waters a silvery light.

"If I'm mad, Amos, you're insane," said Owen, after we'd been laughing. "I never saw you in such spirits before. What's come over you? What's making you so happy?"

"Secret for secret; that's but fair," I answered. "Well, mine first. I've no objection, Owen, for today has made me the happiest man in the world. Jessie Redburn has consented to be my wife."

"What!"

The word echoed loud across the waters as Owen Penley leaped to his feet. I have never forgotten how he looked at that moment. The change on his countenance was as though the moon had suddenly vanished behind a cloud, so dark and lowering was its expression. His black brows were brought together; his eyes flashed upon me as if fire was in them; his lips were compressed, his hands clenched. All mirth had gone. He towered over me like a giant, or the madman that he really was.

"What's the matter, Owen?" I inquired, amazed.

"Unsay those words, Amos!" he said, hoarsely, between his teeth. "As you value your life, unsay them!"

"What words?" I asked. "That Jessie has promised to be my wife? I cannot! Why should I?"

"Why?" he almost shouted. "Because I love her! Because I have worked, toiled, saved only for one purpose—to make her my wife! How dare you, Amos, come sneaking in between us? How dare you interfere with my happiness?"

"You love Jessie Redburn, too?" I ejaculated, distressed. "I am sorry, Owen; I never guessed it."

"Then now you know," he broke in, "you must give her up."

"I! You talk folly, Owen! Besides, surely it is for Jessie to decide, and she has decided."

"Only because you asked her first," he exclaimed, so strange an expression on his features that as I glanced round at the waste of water I was frightened. "I meant to ask her tomorrow. See, I bought this for her only today!" Taking out a white box he plucked from it a pretty silver brooch. "You wondered at my high spirits. They were because I felt rich enough to ask Jessie to be my wife; and—now——" He paused, then added, with startling calmness and intensity, "Amos, give her up, for I swear you shall never wed her!"

"Do you take me for a coward, Owen? As you have toiled and worked, so have I, for the same purpose. I would rather surrender my life than Jessie."

With a howl of rage he leaped at me, but, suspecting him, I seized a broken oar and stood on the defensive.

Owen looked round for a weapon. To my horror, he espied an adze close to his feet, and caught it up.

I felt that my fate was sealed. He was a giant to me, and we were alone at night at sea, the moon the sole witness.

But reason had not entirely forsaken him.

"No," he exclaimed, "I'll not strike you down, as I could. Your body might be washed ashore, and I accused of having killed you. Then Jessie wouldn't marry me. But you shall die for all that, and it shall be thought an accident."

Whereupon, raising the adze with a giant's strength, he commenced chopping away at the bottom planks of the boat.

He intended to swamp it. He was an excellent swimmer, I a poor one.

Seeing the rapidly flying chips I sprang forward, striking with all my might at the madman, for so I considered him.

With a mocking laugh he parried the blow.

Again I struck at him. As I did so my feet splashed in water.

He had succeeded in making the leak.

The smack was filling fast.

I knew we were too far from the land for me ever to reach it by swimming, though he might. I saw death was certain; despair made me furious. I thought of Jessie—my betrothed but for a few hours.

Taking the oar in both hands, my teeth set, I dashed at my would-be destroyer.

He skillfully avoided the blow, rushed at me, seized me in his arms, and lifted me into the air like a child.

Was he going to fling me into the sea? No. Even as the thought passed through my brain, like a wrestler he hurled me down with fearful violence to the bottom of the boat.

I was conscious of a sudden pain in my hip, and of deadly sickness. Then my heart throbbed with a great joy, for I heard our smack being hailed. Another fisher's boat was near. Raising my voice, I called aloud for help.

My enemy stood a moment undecided, then, the foam on his lips, strove again to lift me; but, despite the agony I suffered, I clung to the mast, made strong by hearing the voices coming closer.

Owen heard them too. He ground his teeth as he hissed in my ear, "If you've escaped me now, Amos, it is only for a time! We two will meet again, when there shall be no chance of others parting us."

So saying he left me, and, as I saw him spring into the sea, I became insensible.

When I came to I found myself in my own bed suffering agony in my hip.

A doctor had been sent for, and when he came he said it had been dislocated.

It was a long illness, and only Jessie's love kept me from despair; for not only was my boat gone, but I was told I should be lame all my life.

I groaned when I heard it, and thought "Surely Jessie will not be to blame if she refuses me now!"

But such an idea never entered her mind, nor old Redburn's. She was fondness, he kindness itself.

When finally I could limp out, with a stick, into the sunshine, it was Jessie's arm on which I leaned.

Of Owen no one heard anything. It was said, strong swimmer though he was, he could never have reached land, for the tide was running out. The surmise was that he had sunk, and his body had been carried out to sea.—*London Tid-Bits.*

A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

The Journals of the House in Late Years—Organized Idiocy in Office.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Continuing the subject of my communication in yesterday's TRIBUNE, I come now to notice the journal of two years ago. It buds and blossoms on almost every page with organized idiocy. It is well, perhaps, that this idiocy became apparent in the early part of the session, for those who were particularly interested in legislation had their attorneys on hand to see that the record was so made up that it would stand the test of the courts. During the session three members of the General Assembly died, but the Recording Clerk voted each and every one of them weeks after they were laid in their graves. The House passed resolutions calling upon the Secretary of State and the Auditor for certain information. There was no response by either of those officers. Weeks afterwards the House passed resolutions declaring:

WHEREAS, No response has yet been made to such resolutions, and

WHEREAS, This state of facts, if permitted to continue, may lead the public to believe that we are afraid to investigate; and

WHEREAS, Such a belief on the part of the public might have a tendency to do great injustice, etc., etc.

Now, the fact was that the officers mentioned never had official notice of the resolutions, the intelligent clerk never for a moment supposing that it was his business to lay before them a copy of the resolutions.

To illustrate the style of the illustrious Clerk of the last House, I copy from page 106 the following:

Mr. Crafts moved that the roll be called, and that as each name be called the member have the privilege of introducing two bills.

Mr. Cronkrite moved that House bill No. 8 be referred to the proper committee when appointed.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Fuller moved that House bill No. 8 be read and ordered printed and to a second reading.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was read and ordered printed and to a second reading.

Mr. Harper moved to amend Mr. Craft's motion by making the number of bills three.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Crafts renewed his motion that the roll be called and each member be entitled to introduce two bills.

The motion prevailed.

Now, is it to be supposed that any such proceedings as the above ever transpired in an Illinois House of Representatives? Can it be possible that Mr. Crafts was recognized by the Speaker and that he made a motion that the roll be called for the purpose indicated, and that before the Speaker could put the motion Mr. Cronkrite came bounding into the arena with a motion of an entirely different character, and the Speaker, forgetting all about Mr. Crafts' motion, proceeds to recognize Mr. Cronkrite and put his motion, and, after he was knocked out, still refusing to notice Mr. Crafts, kindly entertains the motion of Mr. Fuller to the extent of having a bill read and ordered printed, and to a second reading, and, still ignoring Mr. Crafts, entertains a motion from Mr. Harper to amend the motion of Mr. Crafts, which, by the way, has not yet been entertained, but after Harper gets knocked out trying to amend Crafts' motion, then up bobs Crafts again, and this time he gets in his work? This would be ridiculous if it were not serious. Involved in this muddle is the reading of an important bill, the title of which is not mentioned in connection with its reading.

I could quote pages of just such stuff from the last journal of the House. It abounds with ignorance and stupidity. The Constitution requires that each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and we are under legal obligations to accept all this trash as the genuine transactions of an important deliberative body. And this kind of work seems to be going on session after session, simply because it is nobody's business to arrest public attention sufficiently to correct the evil. In other days men of well-known legal attainments were selected to perform the clerical work of the House, but lately we are looking simply for "good fellows" who have earned a "place" somewhere. From 1865 to 1875 the Chief Clerks were Walter Frazier, Stephen G. Paddock, James P. Root, and Daniel Shepard, all of whom are still living, and all of whom had given evidence prior to their election of their adaptation to the work in hand, and the journals of those years will stand the test of the closest criticism, while the later journals, with but one exception, are a disgrace to the State.

The Senate journals are better than those of former years. It is not so hard a matter to make a record for the Senate as for the House, it being a smaller body and usually not so disorderly. And then, again, the Senate usually exercises great care in the selection of those who are to serve at the Secretary's desk.

The proper way for the House to do in the selection of Clerks is to appoint them pro tempore, and then authorize the Committee on Rules to select such as may be found competent to serve permanently and recommend them to the House for confirmation. In my judgment this course would be apt to secure good men, and it would be economy for the State even if these clerks were to receive ten times the pay now provided by law.

AN OLD READING CLERK.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

An empty house across the street,
Who'll take it now, I wonder?
Ah! there is some one with the key,
An Israelite, by thunder!

Ah, no! I think she's Irish, sure,
Or else a woman Spanish,
Perhaps a frau from Faderland,
O, how I wish she'd vanish!

These foreigners I can't abide,
Our neighborhood they'll ruin,
Our real estate will go right down,
They're always trouble brewin'.

Let me put on my specs and look;
Why, bless me, it's Aunt Sally!
She's come to town to find me out
From her Green Mountain valley.

—*Boston Budget.*

IN WINTER MILLINERY.

THE WINTER STYLES IN HATS AND BONNETS.

Dress Bonnets for Receptions and the Theatre—The Small Poke-Shape Popular for Young Ladies—The Proper Headgear for Bridemaids—White Velvets and Tulle—Silk Hats for Those Who Affect the English Style.

Harper's Bazar: Dress bonnets for day receptions and the theatre are made of white velvet, with the crown covered with embroidery done on net in rich colors, and the brim covered with terra-cotta velvet, or blue, or pistache green, shirred on three cords, and faced inside with still darker velvet. The trimming is some nodding ostrich-tips shaded the colors of the flowers and of the velvet. A green tulle pleating inside a terra-cotta brim, and feathers of these two colors, are very handsome on the cream white velvet. To introduce black on these bonnets fine jet beads are strung on wire in lace-like patterns, and laid over a puff of cream velvet that trims the front; the crown has a lattice of jet upon it, and the trimming is white marabout pompons. Such a bonnet should be made in the small poke shape so popular again for young ladies, and should be worn without strings. Other white velvet bonnets have cut steel stars on the crown, with pearl gray velvet brims shirred and corded, and still others have a cap of iridescent beads covering the whole, and marabout tips for trimming. The prettiest white bonnets for bridemaids are partly tulle, partly velvet, the high Normandy crown being of velvet with tulle gathered about the brim, or else the fronts are covered with white silk Astrakhan, or with some fine fur such as white fox, or with the rich brown Russian sable.

To wear with wool or velvet costumes for nice occasions small capotes of velvet are made plain on the frame, and are striped with many rows of narrow beaded gimp, scarcely a third of an inch wide, put on to follow the outline of the crown, which is apt to be in horseshoe shape. This is a favorit way of enriching black velvet bonnets, and the jet gimp is also used on dark blue, lead, terra-cotta, brown, and green velvet bonnets. Copper and steel gimps on blue velvet bonnets are very dressy: the slight coronet front is then covered with loops of these beads, and the trimming is tips of marabout the colors of the beads, and a high blue aigret. Strings of blue picot ribbon. Another pretty way of making velvet bonnets combines the crown and brim in one piece, the whole shaped by a curved shirring on wire on each side from the brim back to the end of the crown. This is very elegant in bright red velvet, with a coronet of open jet lace on wires over red velvet or with rows of cut jet beads if black is more becoming than red to the wearer. A velvet bow and black pompons are the trimming. This is also made of seal brown or of lead blue velvet to match costumes, and is completed with fur pompons or beaver balls, or perhaps a band of fur covers the slight coronet front, and two upright ends of the fur are put amid high velvet loops for trimming.

Black velvet bonnets when plain on the capote frame are striped with narrow jet gimp and brightened with a high bow of shrimp pink picot ribbon, or else of terra-cotta, or the favorit pistache green, set on to have the ends of the ribbon loops turned toward the front. Sometimes all the loops on the left side are green, and those on the right are rose-color, or else they are partly pale blue, green, and dull red, and this combination of colors, with golden-brown added, is liked for brown bonnets. Another fancy for black velvet bonnets is to make the high bow in fan shape of black lace, usually of fine Chantilly, and tie twice around it blue or rose velvet ribbon only half an inch wide, with picot edges. These narrow ribbons are also used for strings in two pairs, which may be of one color or in contrast. The prettiest jet bonnets are in fine lattice patterns of small beads made up over black, red, or white velvet, with two rows of cut beads in front, and a high bow and feathers of any becoming color.

Young ladies' bonnets without strings are small pokes, with high-pointed front, to show the prettily-dressed hair, and soft crown, the whole being made of one piece of velvet, caught back in four folds—two meeting each other—down the crown. Wired beads in lace pattern trim the edges, and there is a high bow of ribbon in front. This is pretty in brown velvet, with copper beads and Suède ribbon loops held by a gilt crescent amid velvet loops. The dark lead-blue velvets make up handsomely in this style, and may be faced with silk Astrakhan of becoming color. Lighter gray velvet, in two shades, with jet trimming, is a combination in favor for blondes who wear gray dresses, as the jet is next the face and brings out the delicate tints of the complexion.

Round hats of velvet are now worn on dress occasions by young ladies who have adopted the English style of coiffure, with braided coil at the back of the head instead of the high soft coil on the top of the head worn with the French poke bonnets just noted. The shape has the high crown and close brim in favor for felt hats, but the velvet is put on the frame all in one piece, forming high soft folds in front that almost trim the hat. The brim is then covered with silk Astrakhan or some fabric with longer pile than velvet, and the whole is completed by a bunch of feathers, or an aigret, or some ribbon loops. This hat is worn with velvet costumes, or with the elaborate cloth and velvet or cloth and Bengaline suits now used for visits, receptions, formal lunches, theatre parties, etc.

Silk hats like the material of men's dress hats and silk beaver bonnets are also in favor with young women of English tastes. They are edged with galloons of rich quality and trimmed with velvet loops, a bird's head, breast, and some tall feathers, or perhaps some clusters of ostrich tips. These hats come in colors as well as black, and sometimes have plain velvet smooth around the crown more than half its hight.

London turbans of felt are turned up highest on the left side and widely bound with galloon. Velvet facings are on other hats, and the high trimming is on the left side instead of in front. Brown felt hats with a Suède-colored ribbon or velvet bow, or else with some pistache green ribbon in this Suède bow, are very stylish for wearing with the golden brown cloth jackets which are so popular this season, and which are used not only with brown or with black dresses, but with those of other colors, especially with green and blue suits. Felt bonnets to match dark wool suits are prettily edged by two rows of felt balls of the color of the felt, and their trimming is the pea-spotted velvet in high loops, or else picot-edged velvet ribbon.

Mask veils are made deep enough to curve low on the chin, and are scalloped along the edge; the centre has plain meshes, or else the small dots far apart that are universally becoming. These are used alike with round hats and with bonnets.

WANTS A WHACK AT THE TREASURY.

A Scheme for Refunding the Direct Tax to the Several States.

The following printed communication, with written postscript, has been received at this office:

Under the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, a direct tax was levied upon the United States, and duly apportioned to the several States, in the sum of $20,000,000. Of the tax so levied there has been paid into the Treasury not far from $17,500,000. On the books of the Treasury Department there yet stands charged, in varying amounts against fourteen States, a total amount, on account of this tax, of something more than $2,500,000. (See Cong. Record Feb. 5, 1886, Vol. 17, page 1065.)

Justice between the States demands that the unpaid balances should be collected, or that the amounts paid should be refunded. The condition of the Treasury does not require collection. The condition of the Treasury does warrant refundment. The ascertained complexion of the next Congress shows that no radical change in revenue laws can be had until long after all bonds now payable are absorbed by the surplus revenue.

Refundment of this tax would not benefit one class or one locality alone. It would return a portion of the surplus to the whole people in the same proportion that the burdens of taxation rest upon them. It would lighten or lift the State tax-roll in every State. By cancellation of the charges against them the debtor States would be enabled to collect from the United States other balances due them. It would benefit all and injure none. The gratitude of the people awaits the successful champions of this measure.

Believing that all who examine this measure will support it, I respectfully ask that you do personally look into the matters above suggested.

E. W. KEIGHTLEY,
Claim Agent for Michigan.

P. S.—Refundment would place in the Illinois State Treasury in round numbers $1,000,000.

To Restore Faded Ink.

A useful discovery is announced whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and passing over the lines of writing a brush which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, will preserve. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again, though it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the chemical action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by reaction into the black sulphide.

SOCIALISM IN THE HOME.

The Trend of the Gospel According to Aveling in the Direction of Free Love.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you permit me to say that in the discussion concerning Socialism in the home, which has been going on in your columns, and which has been participated in to some extent by other papers, it seems to me that too much importance has been attached to Dr. Aveling and his views. He is a man of limited capacity, and his sincerity is not of the impressive sort. His wife is by far the better part of him, and personally little would be lost by overlooking him altogether. They do, however, assume to represent with some sort of authority the views of their distinguished relative, Karl Marx, who by his exposition of the theory of surplus value and of the evils of selfish and unscrupulous administration which attend capitalization (for it is yet to be proved that capitalization is in itself an evil, and that it may not by noble and humane management prove to be a greater good than collectivism) has entitled himself to respect and consideration.

But we need not go to Dr. Aveling to learn the views of French and German Socialists concerning the purity of woman and the permanence of the home. They are on record elsewhere, and have been for many years, as the following citations—a bare half-dozen where twenty equally effective might be given—will show.

In 1872, at the formation of the Alliance of Socialistic Democracy, the following was adopted:

The alliance declares itself atheistic. It desires the abolition of worship; the substitution of science for faith and of human justice for divine justice; *the abolition of marriage so far as it is a political, religious, judicial, and civil institution.*

In the Communistic manifesto prepared in 1847 by Karl Marx and his colaborer Engels the following occurs:

For the rest nothing is more laughable than the highly moral horror of our bourgeoisie at the pretended official accounts of the community of wives among the Communists. The Communists need not introduce community of wives, for it has almost always existed. Our bourgeoisie, not content with having the wives and daughters of the proletariat at their disposal, find a chief pleasure in seducing each other's wives. Civil marriage is in reality a community of wives.

Which is by no means a denial, but simply a repetition of the familiar argument, "You're another." In this respect Dr. Aveling is a faithful echo of his father-in-law. In an assembly of the German Workingmen's Union at Berlin Hasenclever, a member of the Reichstag, said:

When the spoliation [of the working-classes by the capitalists] should cease, thenceforth prostitution would cease, and woman be given back to her calling—the education of children. The woman question would then be taken by the developed socialistic, or, more correctly speaking, communistic, State under its own control, for in this State, where the community bears the obligation of educating and maintaining the children, where no private capital subsists, but all the instruments of production are common property, the woman need no longer, out of respect for her children, be legally chained to one man. The bond between the sexes will be simply a moral one, and such a bond, if the characters did not harmonize, could be dissolved.

At the same meeting another orator, Jörissen, expressed similar sentiments in a still more open manner by saying:

A maiden [unmarried woman] who disposed freely of her love was no prostitute—she was the free wife of the future. In the state of the future only love should direct the union of the sexes. Between the married wife and the prostitute there was only a quantitative difference. The children would necessarily belong to the State and the State would provide for both.

These views met with no opposition that was founded on principle. Let me add one extract from a Communist of our own country and time—John Humphrey Noyes—whose "Oneida Community" was simply an attempt to carry out the views which he himself had learned in the French and German school. He says:

The same spirit which abolished exclusiveness in regard to money would abolish, if circumstances allowed full scope to it, exclusiveness in regard to women and children.

Nor is it among men of wholly impure lives that these views obtain. The late Robert Dale Owen was a man of exceptional moral and intellectual gifts, but he was a thorough Communist, and it is to him more than to any other one man, or perhaps ten men, that the State of Indiana owed those divorce laws which made Indiana divorces for so many years a byword and a scoffing. In a recent editorial in one of our morning papers, entitled "Baseless Apprehensions," it is suggested that the apprehensions of women concerning the designs of Socialism upon the home are somewhat nervous and hysterical, and that, quoting from that unsavory female, Ouida, the "proprietary rights of woman over man" are not in danger. "The enormous pretensions of the monopoly of a man's life which women put forward in marriage are born of the desire to tyrannize," says Ouida; and the editorial in question goes on to say: "It is quite within the limits of the possible that herein is to be found the suggestion at least of the apprehension of the dire designs of Socialism upon the family."

Of Ouida it may be said in passing that she has never, so far as heard from, been able to assume proprietary rights over any man. Her experience of womanly assumptions must therefore have been obtained in her struggles to appropriate some other woman's husband. She has probably at some time met her match. A more intimate knowledge of that whereof she speaks would have convinced her that "the enormous pretensions of women" are but as a molehill beside the mountain of man's pretensions over woman "as put forward in marriage." Whether or not they are "born of a desire to tyrannize" it might be uncourteous to infer, but since woman asks only what she is willing to yield in return, while men who are actuated by such sentiments as appear in the editorial in question ask all and give nothing in return, the balance of justice and generosity would appear to be on the side of the woman.

But, after all, it is neither Dr. Aveling nor Ouida, nor their friend and colaborer in the office of the newspaper referred to, who can settle the question, for it is not one of persons but of principles. If you are floating upon a stream whose current is running at the rate of ten miles an hour towards a dangerous fall, it does not avail you to maintain that the stream is not a stream but a pond. You will reach the catastrophe in time in spite of your protestations. And that the trend of Socialism is in the direction of laxity in sexual morals I am not alone in believing. So careful and restrained a writer as Mr. Theodore D. Woolsey, in his book entitled "Socialism and Communism" (p. 263), says:

Another and a worse form of immorality, the crime of unchastity, would, one may fairly suppose, be peculiarly prevalent under the Socialistic institutions. For, as we have seen, the abolition of inheritance must deduct something from the importance attached to the family, and the low, materialistic views with which Socialism starts must deduct something more; nor can one discover anything in its institutions which is fitted to counteract these unhappy tendencies. Divorce, too, it is probable, would be granted on insufficient grounds, and marriage become an affair of convenience. A lower depth would be reached in regard to the domestic relations than that to which society in Christian lands has hitherto fallen, unless the social state should contend as for its life against those adverse influences.

With this very moderate statement of the evils implied in the present form of Socialistic teachings, I close an already too long letter.

CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

Tough Wood.

By a new process of toughening wood it is claimed that the effect produced upon white-wood is such that a cold chisel is required in order to split it—this result being accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure. By this means the cells and fibres are compressed in to one compact mass, and some of the timber, commonly considered unfit for use in such work as carriage-building, for example, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash, hickory, etc. This method is applicable, of course, only to wood in comparatively small quantities or sizes.

Failure of a Conspiracy.

We cannot say that our mugwump friends have succeeded in convicting Mr. Blaine of the crime of sneering at civil-service reform. A careful examination of the Huntington speech fails to support the indictment. The sneer is not proved. It looks very much like a conspiracy to fasten upon Mr. Blaine this black guilt, but he has happily escaped the toils. He has neither sneered at civil-service reform nor spoken harshly of algebra; nor is there any reason to believe that he has ever winked impertinently at the chaste moon.—*New York Sun.*

Solid Salt.

A vein of sixty feet of solid salt has been struck at Port Huron, Mich.

THE CARLISLE CONTEST.

A KNIGHT OF LABOR STRUGGLING AGAINST A BOURBON.

George H. Thobe Files His Formal Notice, and It Is Served Upon the Democratic Speaker — Specifications of the Claim Upon Which the Contestor Relies—Allegations of Gross and Wholesale Frauds—The Total Vote Asked to Be Thrown Out.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—All doubts which the Kentucky friends of Speaker John G. Carlisle have been nourishing that he was to be saved such an unheard-of thing as a contest of his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington have been rudely dissipated. The official notice of contest from Mr. Thobe was placed in the hands of the proper officers for service upon the Speaker. Some of the old "way-backs" of the local Democracy could not believe that a contest would be forced on the Speaker, and their sense of the dignity and fitness of things is rather "flustercated."

The notice of contest was prepared by L. A. Wood, Mr. Thobe's personal friend and legal adviser, who has been engaged almost since the day of the election in collecting the facts and sifting out the evidence bearing on the election throughout the whole Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky. It has been a most arduous task, but has been ably and well performed.

Trimble County is first dealt with, and the charge is that, in defiance of the law of the United States on the subject, the ballot-boxes and the poll-books were opened before the third day after the election (namely, on the second day), and that they remained open for twenty-four hours, when the Returning Board again went through the formality of another count. In the next place, it is charged that all officers of election in this county were Democrats and *were not sworn*, and thus the whole vote of the county, it is claimed, is invalidated and should not be counted. The vote for Carlisle in Trimble County was 376; for Thobe, 3.

In Grant County it is specified that at Cordova the election officers were not sworn. The vote at this place was 22 for Carlisle and 7 for Thobe. The same charge is made as to Demossville, where the vote was Carlisle 67, Thobe 0; Mount Zion, whose vote was Carlisle 37, Thobe 5; and Crittenden, where the vote was Carlisle 80, Thobe 3. It is further charged that all the officers at Demossville were Democrats and at Crittenden all Democrats but one.

In Gallatin County it is charged generally that the vote of the county was fraudulently changed and altered in the interest of the Democrats, and it is specifically charged that at Sparta all the election officers were Democrats and not sworn, the vote there being Carlisle 36, Thobe 8; and it is alleged also that the names of voters were not numbered as required by law. At Warsaw it is alleged all the election officers were Democrats and not sworn, the vote there being Carlisle 173, Thobe 55. The same state of affairs is alleged against Napoleon, and that the last page of the poll-book is not signed, the vote being here Carlisle 101, Thobe 5; and also at Glencoe, whose vote was Carlisle 84, Thobe 2; and at Higgins, its vote being Carlisle 34, Thobe 5. It is charged also that there was fraud and collusion between the officers of the election and the County Returning Board to alter and change the vote, and that this was done in order to prevent the election of Thobe.

In Campbell County it is alleged that at Alexandria, voting 137 for Carlisle and 18 for Thobe, the ballot-boxes were not locked and the officers were not sworn; at Indian Springs, voting Carlisle 13, Thobe 4, that the officers were all Democrats and not sworn; and at California, voting Carlisle 36, Thobe 4, that the officers were all Democrats and not sworn. It is also claimed that the vote of Cold Springs, Carlisle 32, Thobe 15; Carthage, Carlisle 29, Thobe 8; Gubser's, Carlisle 54, Thobe 8; Persimmon Grove, Carlisle 49, Thobe 13; Grant's Lick, Carlisle 36, Thobe 11, are all illegal, for the reason that the officers were all Democrats.

In Carroll County it is alleged that there was gross and wholesale fraud, invalidating the vote of the whole county, which it is demanded shall be thrown out. It is specified that at Carrollton all the officers were Democrats but one, the vote here being Carlisle 149, Thobe 83; at Ghent, that the polls closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the officers were all Democrats, and that one of the judges was a blind man, and that none of them were sworn; and that twenty-seven votes for Thobe, written on scratched Carlisle ballots, were thrown out. The vote here was Carlisle 105, Thobe 3. At Sanders' Precinct, Carlisle 41, Thobe 0; Worthville, Carlisle 50, Thobe 0; Jordan, Carlisle 41, Thobe 0; Millcreek, Carlisle 40, Thobe 1; Locks, Carlisle 37, Thobe 0, it is alleged the officers were all Democrats and not sworn, and that the vote is consequently illegal.

In Pendleton County the vote of Butler Precinct is the only one specifically challenged. It is alleged the polls here closed at 4 o'clock, the vote standing Carlisle 77, Thobe 15. There is a general charge of fraud in the vote.

In Boone County the vote of Beaver Lick, Carlisle 34, Thobe 0; Bellevue, Carlisle 17, Thobe 0; Union, Carlisle 40, Thobe 0; Petersburg, Carlisle 78, Thobe 11; Bullittsville, Carlisle 46, Thobe 0; Florence, Carlisle 54, Thobe 5; Carrollton, Carlisle 50, Thobe 1; Hamilton, Carlisle 48, Thobe 8; Burlington, Carlisle 61, Thobe 9; Verona, Carlisle 58, Thobe 0; Taylorsport, Carlisle 16, Thobe 0, are all claimed to be illegal on account of the election officers being all Democrats.

In Kenton County irregularities and frauds are charged in the City of Covington. It is alleged that there were 20 illegal votes cast in First Ward A, 15 in Precinct B, 13 in Second Ward A, 10 in Precinct B, 10 in Third Ward A, and 12 in Precinct B; in the Fourth Ward 13 illegal votes in Precinct A and 15 in B Precinct, in the Fifth Ward 13 illegal votes in A and 9 in B, while in Sixth Ward A there were 17—or a total of 157 illegal votes in Covington. It is charged, in addition to that, the Covington police stood at the polls under command of Capt. Goodson, brother-in-law of Speaker Carlisle, intimidating, bulldozing, and soliciting people to vote for Carlisle; and, further, that United States Collector George A. Davison held tickets in the Seventh Ward for Mr. Carlisle and thus improperly interfered with the voters at that place.

These complete the grounds on which the contest is made.

The total vote asked to be thrown out for illegalities in the several counties is as follows:

	Carlisle.	*Thobe.*
Pendleton	77	15
Carroll	463	87
Campbell	396	82
Boone	511	..
Trimble	376	3
Kenton	157	..
Gallatin	428	74
Grant	205	15
Total	2,614	276

Mr. Carlisle's official majority was 825, so that it will be seen that if Mr. Thobe receives a fair hearing and is able to sustain his allegations he has a large margin on which to count for success. His attorneys are L. A. Wood and O. W. Root, and their intention is to push the case vigorously to the end.

Speaker Carlisle leaves this morning for Washington. It is not known in what light he regards the contest, or how it will influence him in respect to the Speakership of the next Congress.

Gen. Singleton's Seventy-fifth Year.

Quincy (Ill.) *Whig:* Last evening a large number of the friends of Gen. James W. Singleton tendered him a very pleasant surprise, the occasion being the 75th anniversary of his birth. Gen. Singleton has been a resident of Illinois since 1833, being one of the pioneers of the State, and the larger portion of his life has been spent in this community. Through his eminent services in Congress and in other prominent positions of trust he has attained a National reputation, and his many friends throughout the country will join with the people of Quincy in wishing him many as happy and enjoyable anniversaries as the one celebrated yesterday.

Socialism and Marriage.

Chicago *Advance:* The foul Belial of free love leers with half-hidden face among the theories of our Socialists. Spies, in his address at the Chicago ministers' meeting last spring, confessed that they held the abolition of marriage necessary to the liberty of the individual. Mrs. Aveling would make marriage a contract to be annulled at pleasure. And the old Roman Saturnalia was a heaven compared with the orgies these theories would inaugurate as the standing order in society.

Prose That Is Almost Poetry.

Here is a great truth expressed in prose that falls little short of being poetry:

Not soil alone nor sun alone gives strength and majesty to the sturdy oak, but also its exposure to the changes of the seasons and its battles with the storms and winds. So it is through hardships well borne and trials cheerily met that man attains to the power and dignity of his full nature and the stability of his true manhood.

Philadelphia wants the author of this sentiment to be her Mayor. He positively declines. She is now engaged in an attempt to discover among her citizens another Childs. Good luck to her, but we fear the task is indeed hopeless.—*New York Sun.*

REJOICING OVER WEST VIRGINIA'S GAINS

Interview with Snyder on the Republican Gains in the State.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 30.—[Special to Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette.*]—The sunlight that penciled with gold the gorges and wooded hights of the Kanawha Valley this morning was followed throughout the day by alternate bursts of sun and masses of cloud that happily indexed the character of the political victory which was celebrated here tonight, and which was itself in the nature of the unexpected. The Republicans had so narrow an escape from carrying West Virginia at the late election that they are still trembling in their shoes with pleasurable excitement over their close approach to victory. The Republicans of the State are having a formal jubilee tonight—a sort of thanksgiving, as they have a great deal to be thankful for. It has been the favorit theory of many persons who are interested in politics that West Virginia was a Republican State if the party could be efficiently organized and the vote brought to the polls. It has been the belief of a great many more persons that West Virginia would shortly become a Republican State. In the Congressional election of 1884 the Democratic majority in the Second Congressional District was 2,524; in the Third District it was 2,111; in the Fourth 140. The First District gave Gen. Goff 200 majority. So the total Democratic majority on Congressmen in 1884 was 3,575. This year it will not exceed 900, and the official returns will probably make it less than that number. Therefore the Republicans rejoice, and tonight they are exceedingly glad, and through their sparkling glasses they see visions of a rosy future. All significant circumstances seem to be combining in favor of a Republican victory in this State next year or the year after.

I had a pleasant chat with Congressman Snyder this afternoon. He has just been elected to the Lower House for the third time by the Democrats of this district.

"How do you explain for the Republican gains?" was asked.

Said he: "The population is increasing, and the increment is mainly from Ohio and Pennsylvania. A great many miners have come into the State since 1880, and they are still coming. As a rule they vote the Republican ticket. The class of immigration that settles along the line of railways has a tendency toward Republicanism. Then, too, there are a great many Republican negroes coming into the State. We are being approached from all sides, and three-fourths of the new voters are Republican. I should think that the population had increased 20 per cent since 1880, and that 75 per cent of the increase of the voting population was in favor of the Republicans."

"If," said I, "the Republicans continue to gain in the present ratio until 1888, what will then be the political complexion of the State?"

"It will be Republican, I am afraid," was the answer.

I find that this fear is very generally shared by the other leading Democrats, and it is not to be wondered at, for the outlook is not encouraging for the West Virginia Bourbons. The State is growing and making substantial strides, and wherever progress has planted a foot there Republicanism is growing and the party is yearly rolling up larger majorities. The vote cast exceeded that for President in 1884.

THE LAST OF THE MANISSES.

Death of a Block Island Indian Who Lived for More than a Century.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—In a plain but comfortable cottage on the south side of Block Island, on a hill not far from the "Great Fresh Pond," near which he was born, there has just died at the age of 100 years 9 months and 19 days Isaac Church, the last full-blooded, or nearly full-blooded, descendant of the Manisses, the original inhabitants of the islands and branch of the great tribe of the Narragansetts.

In form and features he was an Indian, straight as an arrow to the last, with high cheek bones, jet-black eyes, and coarse, straight, black hair, which did not whiten until he had long passed the allotted age of man. He labored industriously till within a very few years, and earned and owned the home where he died. His dress was plain but neat, usually a suit of black, and always a tall hat—a genuine beaver as long as he could obtain one, but more recently one of silk. He paid no attention to the prevailing style, but invariably selected a hat with a very high crown and a brim but little narrower than that of the hat of a Quaker.

His invariable practice was to attend every funeral on the island. If two occurred on the same day and hour he would manage to give part of his time to each, or at least listen to the sermon in one case and leave to follow the body of the other to the grave. So absolutely regular in attendance was he, and always on time, that the present generation of islanders has grown up and lived in the belief that his presence was as necessary at a properly conducted funeral as that of the dead. His grandfather, Peter Church, a full-blooded Indian, fought in the English army in the French and English war. He was uncle to Aaron Church, who, with Charles Gibbs and Thomas J. Walmsley, killed Capt. William Hornby and Mate William Roberts of Stephen Girard's brig Vineyard, bound from New Orleans for Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar and molasses and with $54,000 in specie on board. As Isaac's wife was a mulatto his children have little claim to the Indians. The ancient race of the Manisses is extinct. Their last survivor lived and died respected by all.

THE FUNERAL OF TOM BIGELOW.

Magnificence of a Bank Robber Retired from Business.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—"Tom" Bigelow, one of the most noted bank robbers in the country, died last week in New Orleans and were buried from his home in Windsor, Detroit's Canadian suburb. No such funeral had ever before been seen in Canada. There was several hundred people in attendance Long before the services began crooks, gamblers, saloon-keepers, prize-fighters, and sharpers came pouring from all quarters to Bigelow's almost palatial home to offer condolence to the widow and take a last view of the dead. Besides the disreputable and crime-stained there were many poor but respectable persons, who only within the last few days came to know that the man whose unostentatious charity had aided them from time to time was "Tom" Bigelow. The service of the Presbyterian church, where Bigelow has attended in seeming uprightness, was conducted by its pastor, Mr. Gray, and the body buried in Windsor Cemetery. Bigelow bore a striking resemblance to Rutherford B. Hayes, and would have passed anywhere for a bank president. He was a native of New York, and his brother was at one time a Civil Judge in that city. It was Bigelow's boast that he had never served a day's sentence. He had at one time when under arrest nearly $100,000 in stolen securities and spent all of it and $5,000 in cash besides to secure his release. In 1880 he started a saloon in Detroit, but was driven to Windsor by the police, and there, ostensibly as a respectable capitalist, made large investments in real estate, furnished a home luxuriously, and lived in a style that eclipsed anything else in town. His wife was formerly known as Louise Jorden, alias "Little Lou." Bigelow left a large sum in cash, a house and lot, and improved property worth $120,000.

Cow and Gander.

A combat between a cow and a gander is described by a newspaper of Albany, Ga. The cow made a violent attack on the gander, when, with much deliberation and coolness, the bird, as the cow rushed on him, caught a strong hold with his beak on the hair and hide between the horns and flapped his wings furiously. The astonished cow was glad to shake her antagonist off. But, after retreating a few feet and looking upon the proud neck and insignificant form of the haughty bird, she concluded to try him another round, and again dashed at the gander, who was a little more deliberate if possible in taking his hold, and, with swift and strong wings, he showered his blows on the eyes of the foe. The cow had evidently miscalculated the prowess of her diminutive enemy, and, after considerable effort, shook the pugnacious bird off and beat a retreat.

Cleveland on the Tariff—The Administration Will Introduce a Bill of Its Own.

Philadelphia *Times:* The President, in a very recent conversation with a friend, gave an interesting outline of his position on the tariff. In speaking on the subject he said:

"I have watched the progress of this tariff agitation in the House and perceive that it will be necessary for the Administration to take hold of it. In the present condition of things it is doing the Democratic party great damage by fomenting factional dissensions. By the time the Fiftieth Congress assembles it is not improbable that the Administration will have a measure to recommend. It will be a measure that will take advanced ground of the Democratic party and may be the issue of the next campaign. There is a tendency to crowd the tariff question. Therefore, instead of dodging and doubling, the Democratic party had better take a stand and test it before the people.

"I am not a free-trader, nor am I what some call a high protective-tariff man. I believe that there is a middle ground upon which we can all stand with perfect regard for the interests of industry and the sufficiency of the revenue."

The President intimated that he would not advise any attempt to pass a tariff bill at the coming session, but would urge the adoption of the administrative features of the Hewitt bill; that the existing statutes were inadequate in the matter of enforcing the customs laws.

SELF-APPOINTED KICKERS.

The Confessions of a Boston Mugwump to His Minneapolis Son.

New York *Sun:* The youth who edits the Minneapolis *Tribune* is the son of the literate editor of the Boston *Herald*. The Boston father is among the foremost in the little band of devotees who regard mugwumpery as a cult, to be practiced with holy rites and adhered to even unto martyrdom. The Minneapolis son cherishes no such nonsense in his noddle. He has no reverence for mugwumps and frequently laughs at them in public, his parent among the rest.

We allude to the relationship between our two esteemed contemporaries because the irreverence of the son has just drawn from the father an authoritative statement, partaking of the nature of a deliverance or rescript. The father had counted up four parties as likely to enter the next Presidential contest. The son immediately inquired why the mugs were left out of the reckoning:

We notice with surprise that the *Herald* says nothing about the mugwumps. Is it that this is a tacit confession that the Independent element in politics is no more? Do the mugwumps themselves admit that they have gone, one and all, into the Democratic maw? It hardly seems possible, and yet we can believe nothing else from the statement to which we refer. The facts are patent enough, but this is the first suspicion of even a tacit admission that we have seen.

Coming from any other source, this pertinent question might, perhaps, have been treated with silent contempt. But a father cannot very well refuse to enlighten his son, and we accordingly find the following reply in the editorial columns of the Boston *Herald:*

My dear boy, you do not understand these matters yet. The mugwumps do not form a party or nominate a ticket. They sit in judgment on the other fellows. They are not political "strikers." They are political kickers. They want no offices for themselves, but they demand the best services for the State.

So there is no mugwump party, in the opinion of mugwumps themselves. They do not regard themselves as a political organization, but rather as a judicial body, a court of appeals, with the high and almost sacred function of passing finally on the decisions of their fellow-mortals. This is a tremendous responsibility, but we are not aware that any real mug ever shrank from assuming it. The young Minneapolis editor has drawn forth a most interesting announcement from his papa in Boston.

Anything calculated to throw light on the origin, motives, and esoteric philosophy of the mugwumps will be historically valuable. Soon there will be none of them left on earth. Now is the time to pump them dry. We hope that young Mr. Haskell will continue to take advantage of his parent's paternal and communicative mood.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE WEST.

Enormous Charges Made by the Railroads in Oregon and Washington Territory.

United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been at the Grand Pacific Hotel. "The question of cheap transportation is the leading one on the Pacific coast," he said to a TRIBUNE reporter. "At the last session I was appointed Chairman of a sub-committee to investigate freight rates along the Columbia River Valley in Oregon and Washington Territory. The freight rates are enormous. It costs nineteen cents a bushel to ship wheat a distance of 219 miles—nearly $6 a ton. This is but a single example of the charges made. The reason is that the Oregon Navigation Company controls the only line of railway in that region. There is no competition. The Columbia River would furnish the competition if there were not two obstructions. One is the Cascades, which obstruct it for five miles, and the other is the Dalles, which extends fifteen miles. With them out of the way there would be 1,000 miles of water transportation. A canal is already being made around the Cascades. As far as I am concerned I shall recommend a ship railway around the Dalles, similar to the plan Capt. Eads marked out for crossing the isthmus. That would be thirteen miles long and would not cost more than $1,000,000, which is much less than a canal could be built for. Of course I do not know what the other members of the committee will recommend, but they have practically left it with me."

"Have you heard anything about the California Senatorship?"

"I have not been in that State since the election. The result there was a surprise to me, and I cannot understand it."

"Will Hearst be elected?"

"He probably will. It would not surprise me if it should turn out, as has been charged, that he furnished the money that made Democratic success possible."

"Oregon, I suppose, is still true to Blaine?"

"O, yes; if the convention were to be held tomorrow he would get that delegation unanimously; and for that matter would get the nomination in the National Convention in the same way. Nothing weakens the faith of the people in him."

ALL THE WORK OF THE PAPERS.

They Have Taught Criminals How Easy it Is to Open a Safe.

According to Lieut. Kipley it is all nonsense to suppose that the recent cases of safe-burglary in the city indicate that any thieves of more than ordinary skill have come into the town or are at work here now. "I don't think," he said yesterday, "that we are any worse off than we were at this time last year, but this is the first cold spell, and crooked people, like honest ones, must make some preparation for winter. There is no more stealing now than heretofore, but a safe robbery always gets the benefit of all the advertising possible. The work done lately is not necessarily that of any 'fine' people. Time was when but few burglars knew how easy it was to knock the knob off a combination lock and then throw the dogs of the lock out with a punch, but the newspapers have changed all that. You know all the safe-workers arrested here last season were lodging-house bums, and they were up to that racket. Why, anybody can kick in the window of a blacksmithshop, steal a punch and heavy hammer, and with a piece of woolen cloth to deaden the sound of the blows work almost any ordinary combination lock. I am sure that when we get these people who are doing this work we will find that they are hoodlum thieves of our own domestic breed. It may be there are several different cliques of them, for when the papers print one case where a successful job has been put through others who had no connection with it are likely to try the same scheme."

Several people were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the Rockwood burglary, but there is no evidence against any of them.

Gray Heads in Congress.

Indianapolis *Journal:* There is a great deal of old material yet in Congress, despite the fact that many of the statesmanic landmarks have been removed during the last few years. In the Senate Morrill of Vermont stands out as the oldest man, being 76 years of age, while his colleague, Edmunds, is 68. Payne of Ohio is also 76 years old, but falls short of Morrill by seven months. Dawes of Massachusetts is 70, although he does not look 65. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, Evarts of New York, and Sawyer of Wisconsin have withstood the blasts of 68 winters and the heat of as many summers. Evarts looks much the oldest of the trio. Conger of Michigan is spry, but has worn 69 years. Wilson of Maryland and Brown of Georgia are each 65, while Beck of Kentucky is 64. Pugh of Alabama is 66, and Saulsbury, the rusty bachelor from Delaware, is 69, and looks it.

There is no one in the House so old as the two oldest Senators. Judge Kelley, the Father of the House, the venerable Pennsylvania protectionist, leads the list. He is 72, but Eldredge of Michigan, it is said, is quite as old. Plumb of Illinois is 70, while the directory records Watt of Connecticut as 75, which must be an error. Curtin of Pennsylvania is 69; Reagan, the ex-Confederate Postmaster-General and Treasurer, the pride of Texas, is 68, as is also Singleton of Mississippi. Barbour of Virginia is 66; ditto Lindsley of New York. Charley O'Neill of Pennsylvania is 65, Wadsworth of New York the same, and Geddes of Ohio makes up a good 62. The old men in the Senate seem to be much more aged in actions than those in the House.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10 cts. per line.

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COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
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MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
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ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
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STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—EMBROIDERED CLOTH FOR SLIPPERS between Superior and Michigan-sts., east of Clark; finder will please leave at 402 Superior-st. and receive reward.

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S FINGER-RING; BLACK cameo setting. Reward will be paid. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant by young man; graduate of Eastern business college and has several years of excellent experience; competent, reliable, temperate. Very best city references. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GROCERY CLERK. Best reference given. Y 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, FOR general office work or assistant bookkeeper. References good. Y 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $25 (twenty-five dollars) for a position as bookkeeper or cashier; have had experience, can give A1 reference; would like to engage with a good business firm. Address Z 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience as bookkeeper and cashier. Can give A1 reference from last employer. Z 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRUGgist; 10 years' experience; registered in Illinois. Address A. O. SAYLER, Springfield, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist to learn city business; will work cheap. References. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGrapher; several years' experience. Reference last employer. Z 41, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HARDWARE salesman who has been selling shelf and heavy hardware on the road for sixteen years from Eastern house; with Chicago firm; territory, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Address J. L. K., Palmer House.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman wants to better his position. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER TO take charge of furnaces or heating apparatus on the South Side. Address T. W., 2114 Wabash-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; COMpetent in every particular; strictly temperate and reliable. Best of city reference. Z 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUStrious Dane as coachman; will make himself generally useful. City references. Z 14, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EMployed in a railroad office near the Court-House desires two or three offices in that vicinity to take care of mornings and evenings. Y 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS and responsible gentleman, of an exemplary character. Best city references and testimonials furnished. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 25 seeks a situation at anything; understands machinery; also been in grocery business; willing to give cash security. Z 32, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY TYPEWRITER 5 years' experience; will furnish machine. Y 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; 4 years' experience in office work. Z 16, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in small family. Call at 36 Ayers-court, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD NORWEGIAN girl. Call at 67 Warren-av. Thursday and Friday afternoon, lower bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Address 91 Ontario-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE COLORED girls just from the South; two for general housework and one for nurse. 1911 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY from the East would like to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 2836 Wabash-av., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 2965 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Best of references given. 4154 Atlantic-st., Stock-Yards.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A REFINED NORWEgian girl wishes place as companion to a lady where she could be generally useful; references. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK. ARCADE TRADing Co., Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BILL CLERK. INQUIRE AT 74 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; WILL pay $7 per week. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK WITH REFerences and experience. 1559 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER TO JOIN STENOGraphers' Co-operative Association. Call or address C. L. SCROGGS, General Secretary, Suite 97, 175 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR WEStern States to sell pocket-knives, scissors, shears, and razors. Only those who have sold these goods on the road need apply and can have a good permanent position. Address, with references, age, etc., CUTLERY HOUSE, P.-O. Box 672, N. Y. City.

WANTED—NO. 1 MEN WITH ESTABLISHED special-order shirt trade on the road for Jan. 1. S. F. Cone Shirt Co., 200 Clark-st.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMEN FOR KANsas and Minnesota who can command trade. B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO., southwest corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts.

BOYS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 YEARS old in office; apply to M. E. ROSE. Also young man familiar with the artists' material business and acquainted with the city trade. Apply to G. E. WATSON, 263 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY FOR OFfice work in a wholesale house. Must furnish good recommendations. Salary to start with $5 per week. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, BOY about 15 or 16 years of age. Address in own handwriting, stating salary required, Z 42, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN AS foreman for our press-room; one capable of doing first-class book and job work and understands the Campbell presses; run four cylinders and four jobbers. Address at once Kansas City Bank-Note Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN CABINET AND HARDwood interior factory; must understand laying out doors, sash, blinds, and all kinds of work required in the building trade; must have thorough knowledge of all kinds of woodworking machinery. References. Y 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS in our wagon-shop at Sheffield. Apply corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

WANTED—BUTCHER; YOUNG SINGLE MAN. 4900 State-st.

WANTED—MACHINIST, NEAR CITY HALL, to manufacture an elevator appliance on royalty; $8,000 worth ordered; 100 per cent net profit; $1,500 cash required. F. P. HINDS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 101.

WANTED—WOODCARVERS. APPLY TO A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

WANTED—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH CLEANing and buffing silver plated ware. Apply to Pairpoint Manufacturing Company, 90 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR LARGE MINNESOTA CITY, A good, rapid framemaker; must be good salesman, young, and give good references; wages $10 to $14 per week; railroad fare paid. Apply to A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD TURNERS and shaper hands. Apply at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., corner Market and Huron.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WITH UNEXCEPtionable references as to sobriety and experience; must be a single man; expected to drive a brougham and take care of one horse, besides looking after furnaces and doing such other work in the house as may be required. Apply between 1 and 3 today at Room 33 Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE EXPERIenced in advertising business are offered an unusually good chance for month of December. Address Z 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW CANVASSERS TO SELL Eldredge Sewing Machines. We offer liberal inducements. 363 and 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN MAKing less than $70 per week should investigate our new and only practical plan of making money. Persons who are alive to favorable opportunities need not want if they will but make an effort. $1 samples free. Merrill M'f'g. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY PROF. HARRINGTON—MAN TO travel and have charge of his finances; salary $20 week and expenses; party must have $200 cash. 108 East Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO SERVE as a detective. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF GENerally useful, blacking shoes, making fires, or assisting porter. Windsor E'pn. Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE MAN to act as night watchman in a large building. Must furnish best of references. Address in writing, stating former employment, residence, and recommendation, Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEMPERATE MAN LOCATED outside largest cities to represent an old house in his section. Salary to begin $70 per month. References. Manufacturer Supt., Lock-Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—LADY FOR WRITING—MUST write good hand and rapidly; salary $6 per week. Apply at Room 2, 120 La Salle-st.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT ONCE. 10 PARKrow.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL; THREE in family. 140 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family. References required. Wages $3.50 to $4. 681 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WITH best references. 386 Ontario-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 1060 Washington-boulevard, 2d flat.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY woman cook. 1714 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; 6-room flat. 405 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL work; must be a good cook and have good references. Apply at 2316 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework who can furnish satisfactory reference. Apply at 548 West Jackson-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 382 WEST Jackson-st.; must sleep at home. References required.

WANTED—A HEALTHY YOUNG WET NURSE; best of wages given. Apply Thursday at 109 Superior-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A WASHERWOMAN. CALL AT 2017 Indiana-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—AT 325 STATE-ST.—GIRLS FOR PRIvate families; ladies supplied. MRS. STORN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET—WORK CAN be done at home; city or country. Western Lace M'f'g. Co., 218 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE CANVASSERS, either ladies or gentlemen. Salary or commission. Room 21 Times Building.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LADY TO serve as a detective. Address Z 28, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MY BRANDnew rubber undergarment; the only perfect one ever made in the world; no talking; sells itself; double your money. Call or write. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, 57 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ED: COME HOME AT ONCE. Everything arranged in a satisfactory manner. We are eagerly awaiting you. CHARLES.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $9.00; ALL WOOL cassimere custom made ordered for $18.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A FULL SILK ROLL all wool melton custom made overcoat, worth $25.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $18.50; FOR A WIDE wale custom made overcoat, full satin roll, silk sleeve lining, made for $38.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$17.50 BUYS AN IMPORTED FUR beaver overcoat custom made, ordered for $35.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE OVERCOAT, $10.00; seven different styles ordered for $20.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—NEW MARKET OVERCOAT $20.00, custom made imported Kersey, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE ALASKA BEAVER overcoat, $30.00; satin lined; worth $60.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$22.50 BUYS A SATIN-LINED CUStom made overcoat (imported Shetland) ordered for $48.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$25.00 FOR A SCHNABLES CAMEL hair custom made overcoat, satin lined throughout, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW IS YOUR TIME IF YOU WANT A SEWing-machine. Such an opportunity seldom occurs twice in a life-time:

1 Singer family machine	$8
1 Singer family machine	10
1 Singer family machine	11
1 Singer family, a beauty	14
1 Singer family, elegant	16
1 Singer family, fit for a Queen	20
1 Davis	10
1 Domestic	10
1 Domestic	15
1 Domestic, a 6-drawer beauty	28
1 Domestic, very latest improved	30
1 Eldredge	15
1 Eldredge, 6-drawer, latest improved	30
1 Singer, oscillating	16
1 Wheeler & Wilson	5
1 Wheeler & Wilson	8
1 Wheeler & Wilson	15
1 Wheeler & Wilson, elegant 6-drawer	30
1 White	14
1 White, latest manufactured	20
1 Wilcox & Gibbs	10
1 Wilcox & Gibbs, automatic (superb)	40

Every machine warranted as represented.
N. E. ELLITHORPE, 44 South Clark-st., 2d floor.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, IN A WELL-established mercantile manufacturing business of specialties; will bear close examination; answers from principals only noticed. Z 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700, IN A FACTORY working 20 to 60 women; dry-goods specialty. DOLAN'S, 107 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE HALF OR whole interest in a well-established and best fire extinguisher ever invented; a man with push and some capital cannot find a better investment, inventor being engaged in other business. Address J. A. WAGNER, Middletown, Ohio.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP BALANCE OF THIS month—One fine burglar-proof bank chest with time-lock; several sets of vault doors and time-locks at half price; also a number of Hall, Diebold, and Herring safes at greatly reduced prices. We carry a large assortment of the justly-celebrated Chicago Safe & Lock Co.'s safes, the best in the market. See us before you buy. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 44 Dearborn-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

RARE COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD—CATAlogues 10 cents. Full line of postage-stamps for collectors. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
3419 Wabash-av., 2-story basement and attic stone-front; low rent.
2529 Indiana-av., a fine, large, detached residence, 17 rooms; elegant location for first-class boarding-house; barn; rent reduced.
3438 South Park-av., a large octagon stone-front residence, will be put in attractive order for reliable tenant; 2-story brick barn; 14 rooms; rent low.
3631 Vincennes-av., 14-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
3736 Lake-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures; in good order; $40.
3648 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW MODERN BRICK HOUSES, Calumet, north of 31st-st.; also store and two new cottages at Maplewood cheap; near depot and on corner. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., containing 16 rooms; all modern conveniences; suitable for boarding-house. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TEN-room modern house, 3361 Indiana-av.; very choice; immediate possession and low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark, Room 12.

TO RENT—$35 A MONTH—8-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 3543 Michigan-boulevard.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
519 and 526 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts, 10 rooms, $25.
628 West Adams-st.—14-room brick; good location for renting rooms; to May 1; a bargain at $40.
296 Irving-place—10-room brick in attractive order; $25.
238 Ogden-av., 8-room bricks, in good order, rent reduced balance of year.
311 Clybourn-place, near rolling-mills, 5-room frame cottage, $12. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—49 ADA-ST., BETWEEN Washington-boulevard and Madison-st., a modern house of 16 rooms, with large yard and barn; standing alone; south and east exposure. Rent reduced to $75. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—160 ASHLAND-AV., AN ELEGANT private residence in perfect repair; owner's business takes him out of the city; will rent for a term of years to responsible party; rent to next May nominal. For further information or permit to see premises apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—32 ABERDEEN-ST.—14 ROOMS IN good order. Open at 9 a. m. each day. WM. H. HOLDEN, 510 Chicago Opera-House.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW—428½ La Salle-av.—The last one of three elegant stone and brick fronts; finished in hardwood; all modern appointments; no reasonable offer to next May will be refused.
390 La Salle-av.—Brownstone front; this house will be handsomely papered and put in perfect repair, and rented at the exceptionally low rate of $75.
106 Delaware-place—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Water-Works, $25.
415 Seminary-av.—12-room brick; will be put in good repair; only $25.
New—Wrightwood-av., second door west of Clark—2-story and cellar brick, 16 rooms, south front.
1331 Wrightwood-av.—2-story frame 10-room; low to good tenant; could be rented in flats; keys at 1335.
70 Florence-av. (Lake View), 5-room cottage, $16.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.: Three 11-room and three 9-room houses on Eugenie-st., one block from Lincoln Park; elegant hardwood finish; everything first-class; rents, $57.50 to $70 per month.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 10-ROOM BRICK house on Wisconsin-st near Lincoln Park. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, ONE OF FOUR AND one of six rooms, at 339 Wabash-av. Apply Room 70, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—373 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished front rooms; gas, bath. First flat.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED; ALL conveniences; in best of order. 94 Twenty-fifth-st., $30 a month.

TO RENT—FLAT, GROUND FLOOR, 1919 WAbash-av.; $10. G. S. THOMAS, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, front flat, 3 rooms. Call at 178 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS AND ALcove, partly furnished, in a private American family. 1535 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
529 Marshfield-av., near Twelfth-st., new 8 room flats, $18 to $23.
111 North Paulina-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $12.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Six-room flat, 376 West Madison-st.; papered and decorated; all modern conveniences. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ATWATER BLOCK, 353 to 367 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms each; all conveniences; finished in hardwood and handsomely papered, at $25 and $30 per month. Keys in store 367.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, FOUR ROOMS, side light, to responsible and respectable party, cheap; children not allowed. Apply at Hyde Building, Flat O, corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.

TO RENT—NEWLY DECORATED 8-ROOM 2D-floor flat at reduced rent; every convenience; best location. 400 West Congress-st., corner Laflin.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE DETROIT APARTMENT Building, 207 and 209 La Salle-av. (just completed); only one of these elegant 8-room flats left; Flat C, 2d floor, $47.50; halls lighted and cleaned. Janitor, in basement, will show it.
865 North Clark-st., 7-room flat, 2d floor, all conveniences, $30.
730 North Wells-st., upper floor, 5 rooms, in nice order, $17.
393 Garfield-av., 3 rooms, 3d floor, $7.
959 North Clark-st., second flat, 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
975 North Clark-st., first flat (corner), 6 rooms, in good order, $25. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT IN ST. BENEDICT apartment building, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; prices especially low; janitor, steam heat, and all conveniences. W. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.: 3 elegantly hardwood finished flats; two at 674 Wells-st., at $37.50 each, and one at 843 North Clark-st., at $40; 7 and 8 rooms; gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT 218 ILLINOIS-ST.; ALL conveniences; low rent to good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1303 Michigan-av., elegantly furnished apartments, single and en suite; steam heat; gas, bath, and parlors.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT THE ALLEN HOUSE, 52 and 54 Peck-court, by the day or week, with or without board. House all newly furnished; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—2359 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT ROOM ON parlor floor furnished complete for housekeeping, $8 per month; also small front room, unfurnished, $3.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE room with or without board; private family. 2921 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ALCOVE room, one square room suitable for two, and one single room; terms moderate; every convenience. 1627 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen or ladies employed days. 276 Michigan-av., third floor.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SOUTH ALCOVE ROOM, BACK PARlor, and front room, new and elegantly furnished. 308 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—ALL modern; board if desired. 171 North State-st., second flat.

TO RENT—261 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY FURnished, pleasant rooms.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—355 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., GOOD store for retail business; 3 living rooms in rear; only $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE NEW STORES ON Halsted-st., near Eighteenth. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT BRICK STORE, 50X 150, at 284 and 286 West Madison-st.; best business location on the West Side. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1887, AN ELEGANT corner store on State-st., north of Jackson. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner La Salle and Madison.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR, one-half block south of Court-House on La Salle-st. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME NEW OFFICE IN the Exchange Building, free rent till May. Apply at office of the building.

TO RENT—DESK AND DESK-ROOM IN MOST desirable office in the city. 46 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 50X100 EACH, WITH power and steam heat, suitable for any kind of manufacturing; splendid light. Apply to ROTH & McMAHON, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—LOFTS, STORES, AND BASEMENT; plenty of room, light, and power. Inquire of R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS, 229-233 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—A LIGHT BASEMENT AT 28 PAcific-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, 3 unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, in private house and pleasant neighborhood. Address O W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for gentleman and his wife in quiet private family; no other roomers. Z 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished flat, 5 or 6 rooms and bath, till May or longer; state terms. Z 26, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$1 STARTS YOU IN BUSIness; sells quick; profits $3 to $6 per day. N. E. ELLITHORPE, 44 South Clark-st., second floor.

WANTED—AGENTS OF GOOD ADDRESS AT Room 2, 195 La Salle-st. Large commissions paid.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER OF SOUTH Park-av.—Fine south and east front rooms singly or en suite, with board; near ten-minute trains and cable-cars.

329 AND 330 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE LANGHAM House—Appointments and table first-class.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE COZIEST AND most home-like private family hotel on the avenue; cheerful and warm rooms; the choicest of tables; will give low rates to permanent parties.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room; good board.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, double or single, with or without board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—REFINED PRIVATE family; superior table; desirable rooms.

3133 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE AND single rooms, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; day boarders.

90 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL HEATED ROOMS with board. Day board.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ROOM for man and wife or gentlemen. References.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE room; also single room; well heated.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; terms moderate. Day board.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD; large front alcove.

248 OHIO-ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, warm front room, suitable for two gentlemen; excellent table board.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—LARGE FURnished front room with board.

WEST SIDE.

536 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with every modern improvement, with or without board, in family of two adults.

693 WEST ADAMS-ST.—VERY CHOICE FRONT alcove, south exposure, well heated, furnace and Baltimore heater, furnished or unfurnished, with good board.

HOTELS.

OGDEN HOUSE, $1.50 PER DAY—CORNER WASHington and Franklin-sts.; the largest and best low-priced hotel in Chicago; down-town. Low rates made to regular boarders.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $5 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, HALSTED AND WASHINGton-sts.—Rooms 50c to $1 a day, $2 to $4 a week. Those seeking desirable rooms for the winter should not fail to call here. B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (Incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN in private family in Evanston; state terms and full particulars. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE—BY YOUNG LADY, in part or full exchange for music lessons. References. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, and in strictest confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES—LOWEST RATES—ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., By the SECURITY LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, 127 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 6 PER CENT MORTgages on brick improved city real estate ranging in sums of from $5,000 to $7,000. THEO. H. SCHINTZ, 81 Clark-st., Rooms 44 and 46.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines, and same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—I HAVE amounts from $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, $10,000, or $20,000, at lowest current rates; will make commission right. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS, Loan, and Building Association, 183 La Salle-st.—Call and arrange for money to build a home, to pay off your mortgage, or to buy real estate; easy monthly payments. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Secretary.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; SPEcial fund. Z 36, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON IMproved real estate for five or ten years at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$35,000 TO LOAN TO RESPONSIBLE PARties on their personal security; no brokers; will only deal with parties direct; call in person. C. E. GREEN, 73 East Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate (or Hyde Park) in sums to suit. JOHN D. PARKER, Room 49 Parker Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF CARRIAGE horses 8 years old; also top buggy, cutter, and two sets of harness. Call or address No. 401 Hurlbut-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BREWSTER CARriage (landaulet) in good condition, at a bargain. Apply 2101 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND COUPE, IN GOOD condition. Can be seen in stable at 3206 Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED—I WILL WINTER A LIMited number of horses with my own at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove, 17 miles from city; prime upland hay and grain; a well sheltered run of 300 acres of blue-grass; warm barns and ground floors. Terms moderate. Horses taken from and returned to city free of charge. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

HORSES WINTERED IN OPEN OR BOX STALLS, clay floors; tame barn hay; 10 years' experience and references; railroad station on farm. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

WANTED—A ROCKAWAY, WITH OR WITHOUT horse. Would like to exchange for 60 acres of land near Sparta, Wis., or will buy for cash. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

$250 BUYS A STOUT BLACK HORSE; CAN beat 2:30; owner sick. Cooper's Stables, 174 Michigan-av. Ask for Mr. Anthony.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 214 Randolph-st.—Storage, transfer, and forwarding; low rates; advances on merchandise, furniture, etc.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4579.

UNION STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 464 AND 466 W. Madison-st., furniture and general merchandise; elegant private apartments. A. F. WALCOTT, Mg.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off clothing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Gelder. J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CAST-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

MERCANTILE HOUSES SUPPLIED WITH trustworthy clerks without charge. The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau. (Incorporated.) Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LOT SUITABLE FOR stone-yard, on either Illinois Central, Chicago & Western Indiana, or Pan-Handle Railroads. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO GET SUITS and overcoats made to order on the installment plan. Address Y 71, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST, BEST IMproved and most valuable pieces of manufacturing property in Chicago, centrally located, with superior dock and railroad facilities, containing about 5 acres of land. The plant is worth $250,000; owners have made a large amount of money and wish to retire from business. The location, buildings, and machinery are all suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes, and especially adapted to the manufacture of furniture, pianos, sewing-machines, and all kinds of wood and iron working business on a large scale.
The land and buildings can be divided if desired into several smaller pieces.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER CATALOGUE OF property for sale, mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern house, with 50-ft. lot; one of the finest locations on the boulevard; in the immediate vicinity of houses that cost from $60,000 to $100,000 each; price $30,000. A decided bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house; fine elevation and perfect interior plan; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor; six large sleeping-rooms; seven elegant wood mantels; possession Feb. 1; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Beautiful new and modern house, in vicinity of 29th-st.; elegant interior; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house, with 30-foot lot and brick barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 26th-st., with 40-foot lot and brick barn; $35,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Large house and 50 feet in vicinity of 22d-st.; $35,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Nos. 3153 and 3155; two new stone-front houses, rock-faced, finished in hardwood; seven bedrooms; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; handsome wood mantels; $16,500 each.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New, fine house, with large lot, north of 22d-st.; best location on the street; $100,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house, 25 feet wide, in vicinity of 29th-st.; $17,500.
GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful new house, No. 3229; extra well built.
CALUMET-AV.—Nice little modern house between 31st and 32d-sts.; $10,000.
NEW MODERN HOUSE on corner north 33d-st. with 47-ft. lot and brick barn; $26,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New and magnificent modern residence, with fine corner lot; one of the best places on the boulevard; $85,000.

FOR SALE—97 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 38th-st., about $190 per foot; assessments paid; owners asking $275 just across the street. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY X. L. OTIS, 142 LA SALLE-ST.:
50 feet on State-st., near Eighteenth; a good investment.
A $35,000 home on Michigan-av.; would take a part in good city real estate.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST front, near Twenty-ninth-st., away below the market. HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30½ FT. ON STATE-ST., NEAR 35TH, at a decided bargain. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK LOTS ON SOUTH Branch; railroad facilities. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—NORTHwest corner 35th-st. and Vernon-av.; 165 feet on 35th-st. and 114 feet on Vernon-av.; price $125 per foot for 35th-st. frontage. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9, exclusive agent.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—NOS. 739 AND 741 WEST MONROE-st., residences; the interior is well laid out and in perfect repair. There is no better locality in this division of the city; south front. I have an option to sell them now at less than they cost and on any reasonable terms the buyer may wish. HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 108 SOUTH LEAVitt-st., new pressed brick and brown stone 8-room house; cemented cellar and all improvements. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 901 TO 909 SAWYER-AV., AND 1324, 26, and 30 Ogden-av., 3-story brick stores and flats; 821, 23, 29, 31, and 39 Walnut-st.
I will sacrifice a part or all of the above for immediate cash. HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE ACRES and vacant blocks in the West Division at 20 per cent under the market. Call and get full particulars of GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT ON LA SALLE-AV., near Oak-st., for $15,000; worth $18,000. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND CHEAP HOUSES AT Humboldt Park, Maplewood, Hermosa, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Englewood, Normal Park, S. Englewood, and Garfield Park; have several bargains in bunches of lots; also 5 and 10-acre tracts near city and depots for gardening or subdividing; some "special bargains" on easy terms. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS—
NOS. 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, AND 4039 PRAIRIE-AV.,
Elegant pressed-brick front 10-room dwellings; elegant reception hall and parlors (hardwood stairs), chambers, etc.; furnace, gas-fixtures, laundries, etc. Will sell below the market price if sold at once.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—200 FEET OF CHOICE RESIDENCE property near Ill. Cent. depot. Street graveled; lake water; large oak trees on the ground; first-class buildings now going up in vicinity; $22.50 and $25 per foot. Easy terms. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 FT. ON WABASH-AV., E. F., near 57th-st., only $35 today. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NEW HOUSE AND BARN, etc.; large improved grounds; Hyde Park; one of the best; less than cost; will rent the place for $1,000; must be sold at once; a bargain. R 74, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—
We are just completing five new 9-room houses corner 57th-st. and Kimbark-av., four blocks west of depot at South Park, on Illinois Central Railroad; they have stone and brick basement, furnace, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, electric bells; lot 35-foot front; price low; little cash, balance same as rent.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17,
Or 5737 Kimbark-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SOUTH, NEAR RAILroad; $225 per acre; this property ought to double in value in the spring. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—150 FT. ON ELLIS-AV., S. W. COR. Fifty-fifth-st.; only $30; on line of new cable. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVE—47½ ACRES. Seven miles north of Los Angeles, near railroad station; healthy location and beautiful view, near the foothills; no frost; 25 acres in Washington navel and seedling oranges, just beginning to bear, now loaded with fine fruit. Trees perfect, healthy; no scabs and none in the neighborhood. Balance of the place in lemons, limes, apples, peaches, pears, figs, almonds, and chestnuts in full bearing; long avenue of large English walnut trees, full bearing. Rich soil and best water and water-right in California; large private $2,500 cement reservoir on place; small house and barn; title absolutely perfect; place pays and will improve each year.
Price $12,500,
with this year's large orange crop if sold before picking time. Am obliged to sell. For particulars address
W. B. STEWART,
P.-O. Box 891, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES OF LANDS IN STATE of Georgia; part arable and part covered with rich, yellow pine; all available for transportation by rail and water; near the Cities of Savannah and Macon. Will be exchanged for real estate in or near Chicago, improved or unimproved, on a low valuation per acre for the Georgia lands. HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WILL PURCHASE IMPROVED city property for which I will pay cash and good South Englewood lots. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT ON Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts.; must be a bargain. Address, stating number and price, Y 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING LOT; VICINITY OF LA Salle and Illinois-sts. for cash; 40 or 50 feet. L. O. GILLILAND, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST OF ABOUT $20,000 in a Texas cattle ranch for city, suburban, or farm property. Address S., 3834 Ellis-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO FINE RESIdence lots, clear, in a flourishing city, for one or two sealskin sacques. Address J. S. ROBINSON, 161 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOMETHING USEFUL, 4 knitting-machines and incubator. Address O W 15, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE Palace Skating Rink, corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st., to be removed at once. WIRT D. WALKER, Room 35, 99 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—LAMPS, CROCKERY, GLASSware, chandeliers, holiday goods. Great bargains. J. D. MACLEAN, Assignee, 23 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call at or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—BEDROOM SET AND LARGE BED, with mattresses and springs, Brussels carpet, cooking range complete, table, chairs, dishes, etc.; complete for housekeeping; $60. Apply at 397 West Chicago-av., first flat, rear.

FOR SALE—STOVES AT MORTGAGE SALE—Large lot of cooking and heating stoves, furniture, and crockery. 355 West Randolph-st.

20,000 STOVES TO SELECT FROM—STOVE dealers, save money in prices; call and see our great assortment of square parlors, 6 styles, $6.50 up; round parlors, 50 styles, $3 up; ranges, $5 up; cooks, $6.50 up.
BALDWIN & CO., Stove Manufacturers,
Kinzie-st. and La Salle-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long.
1 pulley, 52-inch diameter, 14-inch face.
1 pulley, 35-inch diameter, 10-inch face.
15-horse power engine.
WM. HAYTHORN 200 East Washington-st.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopt infants.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; reasonable rates. MRS. SIMON, Doctress, 522 Blue Island-av.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO AT A bargain; cash or easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st. Open evenings.

EVERETT PIANOS

are thoroughly reliable and are sold at prices within reach of all. Have just received several art cases designed especially for holidays. Examine these before buying elsewhere.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.
Wabash and Adams.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO cheap, on account of leaving the city. 350 West Randolph-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

HARDMAN PIANOS,

with patent harp-stop and metallic key bottom—the latest and greatest improvements in upright pianos—can be seen in variety of case designs at our warerooms. It will pay you to investigate these elegant instruments.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash and Adams.

HAZLETON PIANOS

in elegant case designs, for holiday presents, can be seen at our warerooms. These superb instruments are celebrated for their remarkable tone quality, which is unequaled and everlasting. Sold at reasonable prices and on payments if desired.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash and Adams.

MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS AND ORGANS are celebrated for
Purity and Beauty of Tone,
Finest Mechanical Excellence,
Elegant Designs in Cases,
Great durability, etc., etc.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS
contain the famous new method of stringing and other improvements.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

VOSE & SONS' NEW SCALE UPRIGHT PIANOS; elegant new styles to select from; prices low; payments to suit customers. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

12 SQUARE PIANOS,

Which have been received in exchange for Hallet & Davis, Emerson, or Kimball Upright or Grand Pianos, will be offered for sale by us on Monday, Nov. 29, and until sold, at the following prices:

1 Billings & Wheelock, 7⅓-oct	$135
1 Kimball, 7⅓-oct	140
1 Steinway, 7-oct	150
2 Emerson, 7⅓-oct., $145	175
3 Hallet & Davis 7⅓-oct., $150, $175	200
4 suitable for beginners, $20, $30, $35	40
ALSO	
1 Chickering Baby Grand	150
2 Chickering Uprights, $200 and	250

Any of the above Pianos will be taken as part payment toward the purchase of any New Piano in our stock, at any time within two years, and at the price given.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Adams-sts.
N. B.—New Pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

$125 BUYS FINE SQUARE VOSE & SON'S piano in fine condition; cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

$145 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, CASH OR monthly payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$190 BUYS FINE STEINWAY PIANO IN PERfect order; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st. Open evenings.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS—A GOOD OPENING FOR A DENTIST and bank at Plainfield, Ill. Address P.-O. Box No. 108.

BUSINESS OPENING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORnia; an old-established Chicago house offers an opportunity for party with $5,000 to take charge of Los Angeles branch. 81 Clark-st., Room 42.

FOR SALE—150 SHARES OF STOCK IN A COMpany in active business in this city, which will pay about 20 per cent; any person wishing to invest about $15,000 cash will find this a first-class opportunity. For particulars address Z 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAYING SALOON ON THE SOUTH Side with a good working-class trade can be bought cheap. Inquire at KIRCHOFF & NEUBARTH'S, 59 and 61 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP TO A CASH PURCHASER, the entire outfit and good will of the St. Denis Hotel, corner of Madison and Desplaines-sts. Apply on the premises to MRS. HANNAH E. COLLINS.

FOR SALE—A NICELY FURNISHED FLAT OF 8 rooms near panorama on Wabash-av.; gas, bath, and range; cheap. Address Z 17, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL STORE with a good trade of candies, cigars, tobacco, and notions. 510 North Lincoln-st.

HAVING COME IN POSSESSION OF A PROprietary medicine business with stamps, plates, formulas, etc., being out of my line should be willing to dispose of the same for a reasonable price. Y 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF GOOD standing, with $2,500, for the office of a well-established business, on salary with eventual interest in the business. Z 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST STORE OR BUSINESS chance $200 cash will buy. Address Z 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH small capital to join the advertiser in establishing a lucrative business South, with headquarters at New Orleans. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO INVEST IN ESTABLISHED MANufacturing business. Z 15, Tribune.

$10,000 TAKES THE LARGEST PAYING business in the city, established over 15 years; sickness cause for selling. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CALL AND CONSULT THE EASTern clairvoyant at 296 State-st., first flat.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—MRS. W. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, BORN with double veil, gives your mother's name before marriage; ladies' consultation free, personally or by letter; gents charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

MRS. FRANKS CAN BE CONSULTED AT 14 Laflin-st.; take Madison-st. cars.

MRS. DeLACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names, advice. 1913 Wabash-av.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, third floor.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st.; day and evening lessons; dictation class.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Business houses supplied with stenographers. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR VApor, lobster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 8.

ROZA, 298 STATE-ST.—ELECTRIC BATHS, sulphur, vapor, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants; 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SEAL GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER UNDER my own supervision; elegant styles; I can please you. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

SILICA—FINE, PURE SILICA FOR SALE BY TON or otherwise. Box 789, Evanston, Illinois.

WANTED—AT ONCE—IN CHRISTIAN FAMILY, good home for an infant, where it will have best of care; would like to place it with some middle-aged experienced person; will pay well to the right party. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

Chicago & Southeastern Railroad Company, principal office at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; the line of said railroad will begin at a point on the boundary line between the States of Illinois and Indiana, in the southeasterly part of Thornton Township, in Cook County, at or near the town of Hammond, thence into the City of Chicago; incorporators, Andrew Crawford and Richard C. Crawford of Lake View, and James Walsh, Horace Williston, and Theodore C. Keller of the City of Chicago.

Barnes Locomotive Combustion Company, at Jerseyville; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Joshua B. Barnes, Sylvan W. Jeffery, and Richard P. Shackelford.

The De Golyer Varnish Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Watts De Golyer, Charles F. De Golyer, and Frank S. Weigley.

Snyder Wagon Works, at Danville; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, David D. Snyder, Ospha Snyder, Charles McClellan, and Don A. Garwood.

The American Preserving Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, John D. McEwing, Julius Frankle, and M. E. Ames.

The J. G. Earhuff Organ & Piano Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, John G. Earhuff, Elizabeth C. Foley, and Mary T. Earhuff.

Chicago & Western Law Collection Agency, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Frank E. Lord, Alfred L. Baker, and F. W. Pilsbury.

The Graveline Automatic Car Coupler Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, D. U. Graveline, R. E. Brownell, and J. P. Mallette.

The Western Sportsman Publishing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, W. S. Willis, T. M. Hammond, and L. M. Hammond.

Duffy & Hannahs Hardware Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, James F. Duffy, Minnie Duffy, Sarah E. Hannahs, and George B. Hannahs.

The South Moline Town Hall Company, at Moline; capital stock, $700; incorporators, J. B. Cornwall, George W. Woodruff, and James Hanson.

The Springfield Fire Underwriters' Union, at Springfield; incorporators, Edwin S. Walker, E. H. Gehlman, Howard G. Ridgley, and others.

The Briggs & Enoch Manufacturing Company of Rockford filed a certificate of change of name to the Rockford Plow Company.

The Citizens' Building & Loan Association of Chicago filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $700,000 to $3,000,000.

The Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of the United States, at Chicago; incorporators, D. W. Smith, Azel Ames Jr., W. A. Towers, and others.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-second st, 25 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (C. S. and G. M. Hord to Sarah E. Martin) .... $ [illegible]
Wabash av, s e cor Madison st, w f, 92x150 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Lavinia A. Herrick et al. to Albert A. Munger) .... [illegible]
Park av, 80 ft e of Oakley, n f, 48x124 ft, dated Nov. 13 (E. D. Wilson to William M. Johnston) .... [illegible]
North Halsted st, 292 ft n of North av, w f, 140 ft, improved, dated Nov. 29 (D. and Busack to Frank Diesel) .... [illegible]
Washington boulevard, 48 ft w of Falls st, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Nov. 16 (M. E. and H. N. Willey to B. Quirk) .... [illegible]
South Park av, 173 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 27x164½ ft, dated Nov. 30 (D. F. Bacon to Charles A. Raggio) .... [illegible]
Wallace st, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, e f, Lot 7, dated Nov. 30 (Benjamin Shurtleff to John Busketfield) .... [illegible]
Dickson st, 131 ft n of Division, w f, 24x110 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Meister & Mahnke to Helena Witt) .... [illegible]
Lexington st, between Campbell and Western avs, s f, 36x124¾ ft, dated Nov. 26 (J. L. Campbell to Betsey A. Grable) .... [illegible]
The premises No. 151 West Twelfth st, dated Dec. 1 (James Galvin to Aaron Simon et al.) .... [illegible]
Forest av, 298 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 16 (H. A. Howes to W. H. Krouskup) .... [illegible]
Shober st, n w cor Thompson, e f, 48x124 ft, dated Nov. 8 (E. H. Sheldon to Joseph Kotlenga) .... [illegible]
Lake av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 34½x160 ft, improved, dated Nov. 26 (E. P. and W. S. Bond to Augusta L. Jones) .... [illegible]
Twenty-ninth st, 152 ft e of Wabash av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 30 (William A. Fuller to Charles D. Newburg) .... [illegible]
Washtenaw av, 50 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Thatcher & Keyes to F. Lange) .... [illegible]
Van Buren st, s e cor Franklin, n f, 38½x105 ft, improved, dated Nov. 19 (James M. Love to Albert E. Kent) .... [illegible]
The plant of the Consumers' Gas Company, dated Dec. 1 (John T. Lester to Consumers' Gas Company) .... [illegible]
Lexington st, between Campbell and Western avs, s f, 18x124 ft, dated Nov. 8 (J. L. Campbell to John Brady) .... [illegible]
West Monroe st, 50 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 30 (David Boyle to John Le Messurier) .... [illegible]
Holt st, s e cor Blanche, w f, 27 7-10x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 1 (Martin Kulas to John Guiot) .... [illegible]
Thirty-seven lots in Sherman's addition to Holstein, dated Oct. 20 (William S. Eden to F. W. Hatterman) .... [illegible]
West Monroe st, between Campbell av and Rockwell st, s f, Lot 2, improved, dated June 1 (Frederick Eich to Sarah P. Forrest) .... [illegible]
Jefferson st, 148 8-10 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 25x156 ft, dated Nov. 30 (S. J. Tenney to William H. Pruyn) .... [illegible]
North Franklin st, s w cor Division, e f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 30 (estate of Ida E. Bagg to G. P. Braun) .... [illegible]
Congress st, between Wabash and Michigan avs, s f, 25x80 ft, dated Nov. 30 (E. A. and H. A. Grant to W. L. Peck) .... [illegible]
West Huron st, 72 ft e of Wright place, n f, 44 8-10x100 ft, dated Nov. 30 (S. L. Wright to John Brooks) .... [illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington st, 130 ft e of Racine av, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Nov. 8 (Charles Kenmitz to John Fornner) .... $ [illegible]
Robey st, n w cor Melrose, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 17 (Oscar Charles to Frederick Rode Jr.) .... [illegible]
Lill av, 78 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 29 (E. E. and D. S. Taylor to Andrew Behm) .... [illegible]
Halsted st, 153 ft s of Sulzer, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 18 (C. J. Hambleton to A. C. Danser) .... [illegible]
Halsted st, s and adjoining above, 50x173 ft, dated Nov. 18 (same to R. L. Polk) .... [illegible]
Evanston av, 434 ft s of North Fifty-ninth st, e f, 442 ft, running west to Green Bay road, dated Nov. 12 (Paul Anderson to George McConnell) .... [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Chestnut st, s e cor Wright, n f, 47⅔x120 ft, dated Nov. 27 (Wilson Haight to Braton Bushee) .... $ [illegible]
Drexel av, s w cor Fifty-eighth st, e f, 141x130 ft, also 168x130 ft in same block, dated Nov. 29 (Moses H. Naber to Michael Mannheimer) .... [illegible]
Bowen av, near St. Lawrence, s f, 30(x120 9-10) ft, dated Nov. 15 (George H. Park to Gertrude B. Holden) .... [illegible]
Atlantic st, 345 ft n of Fifth-eighth, w f, 25x123 ft, dated Nov. 15 (E. Church to J. W. and T. Donlady) 400
Hibbard av, 100 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 50x178 ft, dated Nov. 13 (C. F. Marsh to Aurelia Burrows) 2,000
Cottage Grove av, 396 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 132x330 ft, dated Oct. 20 (Joseph Roberts to Malek A. Loring) .... [illegible]
Cleaveland st, 7 ft e of Union, s f, 200x122 ft, also 157x127 ft in same block, dated Nov. 18 (George B. Joiner to Charles H. Miffin) .... [illegible]
George place, 50 ft s of Fifty-second st, e f, 68¼ ft to alley, dated Oct. 29 (Frank L. Bennett to Melicent G. Cortright) .... [illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Austin av, 242 ft w of West Forty-seventh st, s f, 48x119 ft, dated Dec. 1 (A. B. Dewey to F. Berning) .... $ [illegible]

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

The Chicago Club, add story, 47x73 feet, Nos. 47 and 49 Monroe street, to cost $5,000.
H. Hoeppe, one-story cottage, 20x28 feet, No. 96 North Robey street, to cost $1,000.
William Jacob, two-story livery and boarding stable, 50x100 feet, Nos. 266 to 272 Lincoln street, to cost $10,000.
Louis Weber, two-story store and dwelling, 25x[illegible] feet, No. 190 Walnut street, to cost $6,000.
E. B. Pease, one-story cottage, 20x32 feet, No. [illegible] Lexington avenue, to cost $1,000.
Joseph Hanson, two-story flats, 22x62 feet, No. [illegible] Vernon Park place, to cost $4,500.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease of Over Three Million Dollars During the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued today (cents omitted):

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ [illegible]
Bonds at 4 per cent	[illegible]
Bonds at 3 per cent	[illegible]
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	[illegible]
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	[illegible]
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	[illegible]
Principal	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ [illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$ [illegible]
Certificates of deposit	[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver certificates	[illegible]
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)	[illegible]
Principal	[illegible]
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 224,071,555
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total debt less available cash items	[illegible]
Net cash in the Treasury	[illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1886	[illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury Nov. 1, 1886	[illegible]
Decrease of debt during the month	$ [illegible]
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 90,320,683
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	105,519,817
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	7,025,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	21,001,962
Fractional currency	4,331
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ [illegible]
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$ [illegible]
Unavailable for reduction of the debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$ 25,808,067
Minor coin	163,584
Total	[illegible]
Certificates held as cash	[illegible]
Net cash balance on hand	[illegible]
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$ [illegible]

The Minneapolis Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

After Wednesday the mills had no further trouble from log-jams last week, but the water power was far from satisfactory for most of them. Few got out flour without steam. The output was 103,950 barrels, averaging 17,[illegible] barrels daily, against 81,570 barrels the preceding week and [illegible] barrels the corresponding time in 1885. This week the power is poor, but by the use of steam the product overrun 100,000 barrels. Eighteen mills are running today—six partly or wholly by steam. Several depending on water are not able to get out over half their usual output. They have asked an arrangement by which the water may be more equally divided. A meeting will be held this afternoon to form a pool and regulate operations. The water-power company, which has option to restrain most of the mills to sixteen hours per day, has notified them that this will be done unless some other plan be adopted. There is a brisk demand for flour at the advance. Direct exports last week were 41,000 barrels. Receipts of wheat [illegible] bushels; shipments, 449,850; flour, [illegible]; mill-stuff, 3,240 tons. In store here, 5,809,[illegible]; at St. Paul, 456,000; at Duluth, 8,083,[illegible].